The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 48. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1873. NO. 20.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

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B. F. GEHRETT, M. D., *ECLECTIC PHYCICIAN AND SURGEON*, having returned from Clearfield county and permanently located in Shirleysburg, offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. apr.3-1872.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill treet, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, Attorney at Law. Office with Wm. Dorris, Esq., No. 403, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
All legal business promptly attended to. [ja5

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particul attention given to the settlement of estates of deceased dents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with Brown & Bailey. [Feb.5-1y

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care.
Office on Fourth Street, second floor of Union Bank Building. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
S. S. BOWDON, Prop'r.
Corner of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. may1.

Miscellaneous.

O YES! O YES! O YES!
The subscriber holds himself in readiness to cry Sales and Auctions at the shortest notice. Having considerable experience in the business he feels assured that he can give satisfaction. Terms reasonable. Address G. J. HENRY,
March5-6mos. Saxton, Bedford county, Pa.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, near Broad Top Corner, (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,'72.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on handand for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

SHIRLEYSBURG ELECTRO-MEDICAL, Hydropathic and Orthopedic Institute, for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases and Deformities.
Send for Circulars. Address
Drs. BAIRD & GEHRETT,
nov-27,'72tf] Shirleysburg, Pa.

Printing.

TO ADVERTISERS!

—:o:—

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROV & J. A. NASH.

Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

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BILL HEADS,

LETTER EADS,

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PAPER OOKS,

ETC., ETC., TC., ETC., ETC.,

—:o:—

Our facilities for doing kinds of Job Printing superior to any her establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letter hould be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROV & CO

The Muses' Bower.

Discontent.

BY CELIA THAXTER.

There is no day so dark
But through the murk some ray of hope may steal,
Some blessed touch from Heaven that we might feel,
If we but chose to mark.

Who shut the portals fast,
And turn the key and let no sunshine in,
Yet to the worst despair that comes through sin
God's light shall reach at last.

We slight our daily joy,
Make much of our vexations, thickly set
Our paths with thorns of discontent, and fret
At our fine gold's alloy,

Till bounteous Heaven might frown
At such ingratitude, and turning, lay
On our impatience burdens that would weigh
Our aching shoulders down.

We shed too many tears,
And sigh too sore, and yield up to wo,
As if God had planned the way we go
And counted out our years.

Can we not be content,
And lift our foreheads from the ignoble dust
Of these complaining lives, and wait with trust,
Fulfilling Heaven's intent?

Must we have wealth and power,
Fame, beauty, all things ordered to our mind?
Nay, all these things lay happiness behind!
Accept the sun and shower.

The humble joys that bless
Appealing to indifferent hearts and cold
With delicate touch, striving to reach and hold
Our hidden consciousness.

And see how everywhere
Love comforts, strengthens, helps, and saves us all;
What opportunities of good befall
To make life sweet and fair.

The Story-Teller.

THE TELL-TALE DIAMOND.

BY R. D. MASON.

ON the night of January 10, 18—, the Clifton Bank was entered by burglars who made good their escape with thirty thousand dollars in their possession. As soon as the robbery became known I repaired to the bank and sought the president, to whom I presented my credentials and made known my intention of beginning work at at once. The old gentleman readily acquiesced, and together we passed into the main office where several spruce looking young men were scratching away as unconcernedly as if they had not been engaged in an animated discussion of the robbery only a minute before. I glanced at them sharply, but saw nothing suspicious in their looks, and concluded it would be a waste of time to question them.

I examined the lock of the door opening upon the street, and found it had not been tampered with, although the first arrival had found the door ajar. I next turned my attention to a door opening upon the rear, and found it securely locked, in which condition it had been, so the president assured me, since the night before.

"Who has charge of the key of this door?" I inquired.

"Mr. N——, the cashier, has one, and our janitor the other.

"Can either of these gentlemen be summoned?"

"Yes, both if needs be. Here, Warren, run round to Mr. N——'s and tell him that I wish to see him immediately."

The clerk addressed was about to obey, when a sudden thought struck me, and I called him back.

"You need not trouble Mr. N——; but if the janitor can be found ask him to step down for a minute or two."

In less than two minutes the clerk returned accompanied by the janitor—a broad shouldered Irishman, whose answers to my questions were given in such a straight forward manner, that I at once exonerated him from all blame.

"You lock up after the clerks have gone home, do you not?" I inquired, looking the man in the eyes.

"Yis, sometimes I does, an' sometimes I dosent," was the laconic answer.

"When do you not?"

"Whin Mr. N—— works late o'nights, as has been the case pretty much of late."

"Did you lock up last night?"

"Yis, sir, an' what's more, tried every door afterwards."

"At what time did you lock that door?" and I pointed towards the front entrance.

"Well, as near as I can recollect, half-past seven."

"Are you sure you shot the bolt into its socket?"

"Aye! I could swear that I locked that dure an' left it locked."

"How about the windows? Did you fasten them as well?"

"Yis, ivery wan ov thim."

"Very good, sir. You may go now, if you like," and I turned to the president.

"Now, then, Mr. J——, with your permission I will investigate matters below stairs."

"Certainly, sir; but first let me get my coat and hat. I am troubled with rheumatism, you observe, and have to exercise more than usual care when descending to the vaults. I will be with you in a minute or two," and the old gentleman disappeared within his private office.

"The old hunks!" I heard some one exclaim, "devilish careful of himself, ain't he?" And then a snicker ran around the room.

"I judged from this that the "old hunks," in question was something of a bugbear to the gentleman who had just delivered himself; but I had no time for reflection, for the old gentleman made his appearance at this instant and conducted me to the vault below. The heavy iron door of the large vault in which the bank's funds were stored stood wide open, affording a view of the interior, which presented a scene of confusion not unfamiliar to my eyes.—Books and papers lay upon the floor in every direction, where they had been thrown after having gratified the curiosity of the burglars.

I stooped to pick up a crumpled document that lay at my feet, and as I did so, the sparkle of a gem, heretofore concealed by the paper caught my eye. With a quick motion of the hand I picked the stone from the floor and held it concealed in the palm of my hand while I perused the document, more for the purpose of concealing the exultation I felt at having gained so important a clue, than for any other reason.

Having glanced at several other papers similar to the one I had first picked up, I began a thorough search of the vault, which proved fruitless; but the diamond in my possession was sufficient foundation on which to weave a network of circumstantial evidence.

"Well, sir," queried the president, as I signified my intention of returning above, "have you discovered anything that would be likely to aid you in bringing the villains to grief?"

I nodded.

"Ah! Then you will have no difficulty in bringing the authors of this deed to justice?"

"None whatever."

"Good! I am glad to hear you say that. Only catch the perpetrators and they shall be prosecuted to the full extent of the law!" And he brought his cane down as if to give force to his utterance.

"You may possibly have occasion to retract that assertion," I mentally added, as I made a few notes in my diary.

Having no further business at the bank I took my departure and went direct to a celebrated jeweler's establishment in Somers street. The proprietor of the store knew me, and intuitively guessing my business, conducted me to his private office.

"Well, Tracy, what's up?" he inquired, when we had become seated.

"Nothing unusual," I replied. "You have heard of the Clifton Bank robbery, I presume?"

"The Clifton Bank? Ah! yes, I did hear some one remarking about it. There was no account of it in the morning papers."

"No, I believe not. The affair was not discovered in time for the reporter to get hold of it. Well, sir, the bank has been robbed to the tune of fifteen thousand dollars, and I am engaged on the case."

"Hum! indeed! Hope you will catch the rascals, old boy. Dreadful state of things to exist in a small city like this," and the little man twisted uneasily in his chair.

"Not so bad as you may imagine. Be calm, my friend; the parties that robbed the Clifton Bank will not be likely to pay you a visit."

"Ah! I hope your surmises are correct; but pray tell me your reasons for thinking as you do."

"Certainly. In the first place, the bank robbery is the work of one man, and he is not a professional burglar; in the second place, that man cares more for greenbacks than he does for gold ornaments, and would not plunder your place for all there is in it; in fact, this very same party owned a diamond, but threw it away rather than carry it around with him. It is very pretty, is it not?"

And I held the stone up to him.

The jeweler took it, examined it closely, and returned it to me with the remark:

"It is as you remark, a very pretty stone, and, I might add, very valuable for a gem of its size. That is your clue, I presume?"

"Yes; the only clue I happen to possess. Now, then, I am anxious to find the ring to which this stone belongs, and will you please allow me to see the rings that have been left here for resetting since the robbery."

"With pleasure. Excuse me one moment."

And my friend disappeared, returning a minute later, with a number of rings on a tray, which he placed on a table, and began to examine the labels attached.

"Some of these rings have been in our possession a number of days. Ah! here is one received this morning. 'Jan 11—diamond setting—E. Baker.'"

And he read the inscription.

I took the diamond from his hand, and examined it. It was a finely chased ring of virgin gold, with the stone missing. I fitted the diamond in the setting, and passed it to my friend.

"By Jove, Tracy, that is the very ring you are in search of! Now, let me see."

And he went nearer the light.

"Yes, there can be no doubt about it. The stone fits in the setting nicely, and now that I think of it, is of the same size and quality ordered.

"What name did you say the party gave?"

"Baker—Emily Baker."

Emily Baker! Then it was a lady?"

"I presume so; at all events she looked and acted like one."

"When is she to call for the ring?"

"To-morrow afternoon."

"I must see her when she calls, and in order that I may play my cards to better advantage, I shall enter your service as clerk. What do you say."

"I am perfectly willing, but take care what you do, old boy; there may possibly be some mistake."

"That is very true, and if such should be the case, you may rest assured that I shall discover it in time. Did I understand you to say that you had promised to have the ring ready to-morrow afternoon?"

"No, sir; I said nothing of the kind. She said she should call for it to-morrow afternoon, and I simply nodded assent."

"Then lay the ring aside, and leave the rest to me. I shall call to see you again to-morrow; until then, adieu!"

And I passed into the street.

I had thus far met with better success than I had anticipated, but I was nowise elated nor thrown off guard, for I knew I had a genuine sharper to deal with, whom it would be a difficult matter to outwit.

During the day I visited several places where "ye little game of fare" was in full blast, and picked up several items of interest, all of which tended to convince me that I was on the right scent.

Early the next morning I repaired to my friend's establishment, and was assigned a position behind the counter, where, it is needless to say, I felt ill at ease; but years of training and patient study had enabled me to act almost any role to perfection, and it was not long before the feeling of uneasiness wore off.

The day dragged slowly along, for trade was not very brisk, and the salesmen had but little to do besides reading the papers and yawning at each other over the glass cases.

Four o'clock! Would the owner of the ring ever come? I asked myself the question a hundred times, and was on the point of doing so again, when the door opened, and a heavliy veiled figure glided in, approached the counter, and inquired, in a somewhat hesitating voice:

"Is Mr.——in?"

"No, madam, he is not," I replied. "Can I do anything for you?"

"I left a ring in charge of Mr.——, for a diamond setting, which was to be ready this afternoon. You will please let me have it, together with the bill."

"What name?" I inquired, bringing out the tray containing the articles left for repairs.

"Emily Baker."

"Emily Baker," I mused, picking up several rings and examining them. "It does not appear to be among these. Ah! I recollect what has become of it," and I replaced the tray and took from the glass case a small box, removed the lid, and exposed the ring to view.

"Is that your ring, madam?"

"It is. Why has it not been attended to?"

"Simply because the original stone has been recovered, and presuming that you would prefer that to any other, we have waited until we could hear from you."

"The original has been recovered? I do not understand you," and her voice sounded strangely masculine. "Pray tell me where it was found."

"Certainly. It was found just where you lost it, in the vault of the Clifton Bank!" and I reached across the counter, and with the quickness of thought tore the veil from the face of no less a personage than the cashier of the Clifton Bank!

He saw that it was all up with him, and quietly submitted to the handcuffing process, but when I took him before Chief he broke down and begged piteously to be let off for the sake of his wife and child.

When on trial, he confessed that he had stolen the bank's funds to liquidate gambling debts, and having missed the stone of his ring a short time after the robbery, and fearing that it might lead to his detection, had attempted to have it replaced, as we have shown.

Reading for the Million.

The People and the Railroads.

The Railroad Question in the Constitutional Convention—The Rights, Privileges and Restrictions of Railroad Corporations.

ON Friday last the Constitutional Convention concluded the consideration in Committee of the Whole, of the article proposed to be incorporated in the amended Constitution, defining the rights, privileges and responsibilities of the Railroad corporations of the State. The article was reported by the Committee on Railroads prior to the recess of the Convention in the latter part of March. It was taken up in Convention, in Committee of the Whole, on the 17th of April, and was earnestly and sometimes excitedly discussed, until all of the nineteen sections had been passed upon, and the article ordered to a second reading. Seven days, with two sessions each day, were devoted to this important subject. The article, as adopted, differs in many important respects from that reported by the Committee; some of the sections reported were stricken out, others materially modified, and a new section added. It seems probable that the article will be adopted by the Convention on the final vote, and go to the people of the State for their decision, substantially as it came from the Committee of the Whole.

This railroad question is just now the absorbing subject of discussion in a number of States, and the people of our own commonwealth must feel a strong curiosity to know how their constitution-makers have met it. The disconnected reports of Convention proceedings do not afford the needed information, and we have therefore carefully collated from the past two weeks' proceedings of the Convention a statement showing the action taken. It will abundantly repay a careful perusal

A FREE RAILROAD LAW—NO DISCRIMINATION.

The first section of the article reported to the Convention by the committee on Railroads and Canals was adopted with only a verbal amendment. It secures a free railroad law, and aims to prevent discriminations by a company against freight transferred to its road from another line; it would not compel the carriage of freight by one road according to the tariff of another, but provides that the rate for such transferred freight shall be the same as for other freight on the road. The section is as follows:

SECTION 1.—Any individual, company, or corporation organized for the purpose shall have the right to construct a railroad or canal between any two points in this State. Any railroad may intersect and connect with any other railroad, and no discrimination shall be made in passenger and freight tariffs or tolls on persons or property passing from one railroad to another, and no unnecessary delay interposed in the forwarding of such passengers and property to their destination. The Legislature shall, by general law prescribing reasonable regulations, give full effect to these powers and rights.

INSPECTION OF THE BOOKS OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.

The second section was materially modified. The public inspection of the books of the company provided for, it was claimed, would prevent the "watering" of stock and consequent loss to stockholders. It was adopted in the following form:

SECTION 2.—Every railroad or canal corporation organized or doing business in this State shall mainatin an office therein for the transaction of its business, where transfers of its stock shall be made and books kept for inspection by any stock or bondholder, or any other person having a pecuniary interest in such corporation; in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed or paid in, and by whom; the names of the owners of its stock, and the amounts owned by them respectively, the transfers of said stock, and the name and place of residence of its officers.

TAXATION OF RAILROADS.

This subject elicited earnest debate. One party in the Convention desired the roads to be subject to a local valuation by the commissioners of the counties through which they passed, while others held that the bulk of the taxation should be collected by the State and applied to the general purposes of government. Very properly the Convention did not go into these details, and the section as adopted reads as follows:

SECTION 3.—All the property of railroad and canal corporations or other corporations of a similar character doing business in this State, and other joint stock companies now existing or hereafter created, shall be subject to taxation, and the power to tax the same shall not be surrendered or suspended by any contract or grant to which the State shall be a party.

The last clause was designed to prevent any commutation of the tax, such as the Legislature conceded to the Erie road in one or two of the Northern counties.

NO CONSOLIDATION OF COMPETING LINES.

The annexed section was adopted without debate, indicating pretty emphatically the view of the convention as to the consolidation of competing lines.

SECTION 4.—No railroad, canal, or other corporation, nor the lessees, purchasers or managers of any railroad or canal corporation, shall consolidate the stock, property or franchises of such corporation with, nor lease, purchase or in any way control any other railroad or canal corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line; nor shall any of the officers of such railroad or canal corporation act as an officer of any other railroad or canal corporation owning or having the control of a parallel or competing line, and whether railroads or canals are parallel and competing lines shall always be decided by a jury in a trial according to the course of the common law.

CONSOLIDATION OF NON-COMPETING LINES

The fifth section reported by the Committee prohibited any railroad or canal company from consolidating its stock property or franchises with any other similar corporation, and from purchasing the property or franchises of such corporation, and from leasing or contracting for a lease thereof exceeding twenty-five years without the consent of a majority of two-thirds of its stockholders, ratified by Act of the Legislature.

There was a very warm debate on this section, its friends claiming the people demanded a restriction on the power of great corporations to monopolize business by buying up small lines. The opponents of the section claimed rates of transportation was reduced by consolidation, and that requiring the consent of the Legislature would introduce one of the most corrupt forms of special legislation. After voting on various amendments the whole section was rejected. This leaves the article with no provision regulating the leasing, buying, &c., of railroads other than of competing or parallel lines. Under present laws, however, the consent of a majority of the stockholders of both corporations is required.

RAILROAD COMPANIES CONFINED TO BUSINESS OF COMMON CARRIERS.

The sixth and seventh sections, limiting railroad companies to their legitimate business of common carriers, were adopted as follows:

SECTION 6.—No railroad, canal, or other corporation doing business as a common carrier, shall, either directly or indirectly, hold, guarantee, or endorse shares in the capital stock, bonds, or other indebtedness of any other corporation, individual or partnership, except those doing the business of common carriers.

SECTION 7.—No incorporated company doing the business of a common carrier, or the officers or managers thereof, shall directly or indirectly, prosecute or engage in mining or manufacturing articles for other persons or corporations for transportation on the works of said company; nor shall such company, directly or indirectly, engage in any other business than that of common carriers, or hold or acquire lands, freehold or leasehold, directly or indirectly, except such as shall be necessary for carrying on its business; but any mining or manufacturing company may carry the products of its mines and manufactories on its railroad or canal, not exceeding fifty miles in length.

NO DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE.

On this object many of the delegates, particularly from the western part of the State were very earnest in their demands, that unjust discrimination against our own citizens should be prohibited. After protracted debate the section was adopted in this form:

SECTION 8. No corporation engaged in the transportation of freight or passengers in or through this State shall make any discrimination in charges in the carrying of any freight or passengers against the people thereof; and such corporations shall carry the persons and goods of the people of this State on as favorable terms as those of other States brought into or through this State on the works owned or controlled by such corporation; and the charges for freight and fares for passengers shall for equal distances in the same direction be the same; and a higher shall never be made for a shorter distance than is made for a longer distance; and no special rates on drawback shall either directly or indirectly be allowed, but commutation tickets to passengers may be issued for passengers as heretofore, and reasonable extra charges within the charter may be made in charges for any distance not exceeding fifty miles.

ALL RAILROADS DECLARED PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

The ninth section brought up the question of how far the convention would seek to control railroad companies in the management of their business in order to secure private shippers from unjust discrimination. The section as adopted is as follows:

SECTION 9. All railroads and canals are declared public highways, and all individuals, patnerships and corporations shall have equal right to have persons and property transported thereon, except officers and partnerships or corporations composed in whole or in part of officers of each respective railroad or canal, who are hereby prohibited from engaging in the business of forwarding or transporting on the lines thereof; and all regulations adopted by the companies owning, controlling, or managing such railroads or canals having the effect of hindering or discriminating against individuals, partnerships or corporations, except as above accepted, in the transportation of property on such railroads and canals shall be void; and no railroad corporation, nor any lessee or manager of the works thereof, shall make any preference in their own favor or between individuals, partnerships, and companies shipping and transporting thereon in furnishing cars or motive power.

This is regarded as a veto on the fast freight lines which have become so obnoxious to merchants and shippers.

COMBINATIONS BETWEEN RAILROAD COMPANIES.

The tenth section, designed to prevent combination between railroad companies tending to enhance the price of commodities, after considerable debate and the adoption of several amendments, was rejected on the ground that it would prohibit unity and consultation in railroad management.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK AND BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

The eleventh section was adopted after a strong opposition by its enemies, who declared it to be revolutionary and likely to lead to very serious consequences. It provides that no railroad company shall issue stock except for money, labor, or property actually received, declares all stock dividends void, prescribes a method of increasing the stock of corporations by general law, and contains a retroactive clause declaring void all laws by which railroad and canal companies have been authorized to increase their capital stock, "except so far as may be necessary to maintain the obligation of contracts."

CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.

Passing by the twelfth and thirteenth sections, prohibiting the free transportation of passengers and providing a legal remedy for violations of the article (both of which were voted down), there was a warm debate on the subject of consequential damages resulting from the construction or enlargement of public works. The section was adopted in this shape:

SECTION —. All municipal, railroad, canal, and other corporations and individuals shall be liable for the payment of damages to property resulting from the construction and enlargement of their works, as well to owners of property not actually occupied as to those whose property is taken; and said damages shall be paid or secured to be paid before the injury is done.

FENCING-IN OF RAILROADS.

A section requiring all railroads to be substantially fenced by the owners or controllers thereof, was rejected on the ground that it might be properly incorporated in a general railroad law, but was out of place in the Constitution. A section was also rejected giving boroughs and cities the power to regulate the grade and rate of speed of railroads within their limits.

STREET RAILROADS.

The seventeenth section, requiring the consent of the local authorities to the passage of every law granting the right to construct or operate a street railroad within any city, borough, or township, was amended, and agreed to, in the following form:

SECTION.—No street passenger railway shall be constructed within the limits of any city, borough, or township without the consent of its local authorities.

HOW THE DOCTRINE OF VESTED RIGHTS IS TO BE MET.

Of course there are provisions in the above sections that seriously impair the rights and franchises of railroad companies hold under charters heretofore granted. Precisely how the Convention proposes to bring these companies within the jurisdiction of the proposed amendments is indicated in the following section:

SECTION —. No railroad, canal, or other transportation company in existence at the time of the adoption of this article shall have any beneficial legislation by general or special laws, except on condition of complete acceptance of all the provisions of this article.

This section provoked the indignant opposition of the leading railroad men in the Convention, who compared it to the threat of the highwaymen of "your money or your life." It was adopted, however, by a large majority.

REMEDIES AGAINST RAILROAD COMPANIES

The nineteenth section of the article reported by the committee transfers the supervision of railroad companies from the office of Auditor General to that of the Secretary of Internal Affairs. It also provides that it shall be the duty of the latter officer,

"On complaint made against said corporations by any citizen, person or company interested, of a violation by law or any infraction of the rules of said corporation injurious to the rights or interests of said complainant to investigate said complaint; and, if it shall appear that any violation has taken place, he shall proceed either against said corporations or the officers thereof, or both; and if on complaint made, or of his own knowledge, it shall appear that any railroad, or part thereof, is so insufficiently or carelessly constructed, supported, guarded, protected, or so out of repair as to imperil life or property, he shall at once notify such delinquent corporation of the same, and specify and direct the remedy to be applied, and it shall be the duty of such corporation to repair, support, make safe from or remove said cause of peril, under such regulation, not inconsistent herewith, as shall be prescribed by the Legislature, to carry this section into full effect. This section was adopted.

RIGHT OF COMPANIES TO USE EACH OTHER'S TRACKS.

The annexed is the last section of the article. It was not reported by the committee, and was added to the article by the convention on the suggestion of a Western delegate:

SECTION.— Railroad companies shall have the right to connect their railroads by proper connections with the railroads of each other, and shall have the right to pass their cars, either empty or loaded, over each other's railroad free from discriminations in freights or charges, and without delay or hindrance in their movements.

This completes the Railroad article as it has passed through the first stage of the Convention. It will not be taken up for final action until the remaining reports from the committee of the Whole.—*Pittsburgh Evening Telegraph.*

A Story of a Rose.

A rose with so pretty a little story as this, and so full of romance as this, ought to be beautiful, and so is the Cherokee Rose. Here is the story of it: "An Indian chief of the Seminole tribe was taken prisoner by his enemies, the Cherokees, and doomed to torture, but fell so seriously ill that it became necessary to wait for his restoration to health before committing him to the fire. And as he lay prostrated by disease in the cabin of the Cherokee warrior, the daughter of the latter, a young dark-faced maid, was his nurse. She fell in love with the young chieftain, and, wishing to save his life, urged him to escape. But he would not do so unless she would flee with him. She consented. Yet, before they had gone far, impelled by soft regret at leaving home, she asked permission of her lover to return for the purpose of bearing away some memento of it. So, retracing her footsteps, she broke a sprig of white rose which climbed and twined up the poles of her father's tent, and preserving it during her flight through the wilderness, planted it by the door of her new home in the land of the Seminoles. And from that day this beautiful flower has been known between the keys of Florida, and throughout the Southern States, by the name of the Cherokee Rose."

A Mother's Love.

Lamartine gives this illustration: "In some spring freshet, a river widely washed its shores and rent away a bough whereon a bird had built a cottage for her summer home. Down the white and whirling stream drifted the green branch, with its wicker cup of unfledged song, and fluttering beside it went the mother bird. Unheeding the roaring river, on she went, her cries of agony and fear piercing the pauses in the storm. How like the love of an old-fashioned mother, who followed the child she had plucked from her heart, all over the world. Swept away by passion that child might be, it mattered not; though he was bearing away with him the fragrance of the shattered roof-tree, yet that mother was with him, a Ruth through all his life, and a Rachael at his death."

Tit-Bits Taken on the Fly.

A republican club has been formed in London.

The loss by the fire at Fort Scott will reach $75,000.

Gov. Dix has signed the new charter for New York city.

A 16-inch oyster has been pried out of the Savannah river.

By next Christmas Des Moines will own a $50,000 opera house.

The cotton crop of Louisiana is ten days in advance of last year.

An Indian squaw has just died at Lancaster, Mich., aged 115.

Paris had thirteen "justifiable suicides" in a single day, recently.

A Benton county, Ind., farmer owns a flourishing "sugar orchard."

The town of Mariana, Ark., was nearly destroyed by fire last week.

Raleigh, N. C., sells full-blooded pointers at twenty-five cents apiece.

It is proposed in Kentucky to let juries fix the penalty in murder cases.

Portland, Oregon, expects to put up 3,000,000 cans of salmon this season.

Pennsylvania erected seventy-nine new iron works last year; New York seven.

A Georgia judge fined four lawyers $5 each for laughing in court, the other day.

A Minnesota hen has got into the newspapers by laying thirty-six eggs in sixteen days.

Excellent sugar is being made from the sap of box-elder, in the big woods, Minnesota.

A new theatre in London is to try the experiment of giving only afternoon performances.

The India widows don't burn themselves any more. They find it more agreeable to marry again.

The Sioux and Minneconjon Indians are killing and wounding white men on the mail route.

Kansas reports its fruit trees in full bloom, notwithstanding a three-days' snow storm last week.

The value of exports from Boston to England alone the past month exceeded two million dollars.

The Maryland oyster beds have been scraped so clean that a tight market is looked for next year.

Insanity has been successfully pleaded by Mr. William Hibben, of Des Moines, Iowa, in a forgery case.

The shoe manufactory of Mr. Lawrence Boardman, at Exeter, N. H., was burned last week. Loss $10,000.

A young husband handed his wife a dozen buttons the other day, and asked her to put a shirt to them.

Harvard College thinks that Greek is a dead language to study than Greek.—And a more useful one, too.

Another flying ship is being built in San Francisco, and, like the rest, "on entirely new and original plans."

An illicit distillery on Barren Island, near New York, has been destroyed by United States revenue officers.

A wide-awake young darkey in Troy is running a news room and barber shop, and fitting himself for the ministry.

The old United States Arsenal, erected in 1812 on Jersey City Heights, is to be torn down after the first of May.

A ship canal for New Jersey, running under the Palisades at the rear of Weehawken and Hoboken is proposed.

An ironmaster of Liverpool has been sentenced to the jail for six months for stealing twenty-five tons of pig iron.

Leprosy has lately made frightful havoc among the natives of the Sandwich Islands and other groups in the South Pacific.

A few pots of canned meats and one shirt pattern make up the list of Maine's contributions to the Vienna exposition.

In Boston 23,500 persons cannot write, and 17,400 cannot read. About 22,000 of those who cannot do both are foreign born.

Three experts from Washington are now engaged in examining the accounts of H. W. Whiing, in the New York post-office.

The colored men driven from the Court House at Colfax, Louisiana, have written to the President a full statement of the affair.

Rev. William H. Grass was consecrated as Roman Catholic Bishop of Savannah, in the Cathedral at Baltimore on the 27th ultimo.

The general topic of conversation at Little Rock, Ark., at present, is the discovery of a valuable silver mine just outside of that city.

A precipitate Detroiter is miserable at discovering that his wife inherited half a million just after he had procured a divorce from her.

The doctors have come to the conclusion that chloroform killed Napoleon, and that if they had left him alone he would have lived on.

A Newark man paid a claim of $300 all in old-fashioned coppers. They weighed four hundreds pounds, and took three men to remove them.

A portion of the baggage of the passengers and some of the cargo of the ill-fated steamship Atlantic arrived in New York one day last week.

Smoking tobacco and pistol cartridges should be kept in separate bags. A Chicago man neglected this little precaution, and he is a blind man now.

Doctors' prescriptions for whisky are printed for one dollar per thousand at the office of the Coatsville "Union." They have local option there.

Fon du Lac, Wis., reports the discovery of another miraculous well, the water from which instantly converts a piece of soft iron into a permanent magnet.

The sugar crop in Louisiana has failed so disastrously during the last two seasons that this year the area devoted to the cane will be much diminished.

Two young Mississippians who roomed together three years have recently committed suicide within four weeks of each other, in precisely the same way.

Work on the slackwater navigation of the Monongahela river passing through West Virginia will be commenced as soon as the title to the land can be obtained.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, May 14, 1873.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

SUPREME JUDGE AND STATE TREASURER.

It has been given out in some quarters that a combination has been entered into between the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh Republicans, to control the nominations for Supreme Judge and State Treasurer in the approaching Convention; Philadelphia agreeing to support Mr. Mackey, for State Treasurer, in consideration of Pittsburgh agreeing to support Judge Paxon, for Supreme Judge. We sincerely hope there is no truth in this statement, and that it will be speedily disavowed by the persons authorized to speak for both these gentlemen. We cannot conceive of anything better calculated to degrade the Judiciary and bring it into disrepute with the people, than the idea that the Bench has been reached by any such disgraceful huckstering as this would be. Mr. Mackey and Judge Paxon would both start, with a load which would be sure to crush them if the public were satisfied that their nominations had been secured by any such arrangement. The nominations of that Convention, to command the cordial support of the party, must be the result of fair and honest deliberation among the delegates of the whole State. Any attempt to suppress such deliberation, and prevent a free, impartial choice of the best men for the positions, will certainly end in disaster, and this certainly should be heeded by all who have the best interests of the State and of the party at heart. Our Judicial officers must not smell of low party intrigue. Our State Treasurer, of whichever party he may be, will be under bond for the faithful discharge of his duty; no national question will be involved in this election, nor will any Presidential election follow it to be influenced by it. The people know all this, and they will not tamely submit to be made the instruments for carrying out any disgraceful intrigue.

Besides this, the interior of the State would resent any such attempt to frustrate the claims they will present to that Convention for representation upon the Supreme Bench. As at present composed, the West has two Judges—Agnew, of Beaver and Williams, of Allegheny; Philadelphia has two, Sharswood and Read, and the Northern part of the State has one, Judge Mercur. The whole sweep of counties from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and from the Maryland line up to Bradford county, has no representation, and now that one of the Philadelphia Judges is about to retire, the announcement that an intrigue is to result in nominating another, to the exclusion of the demand of the interior, naturally begets a resentment with which it will not be well to trifle, and the public mind should at once be disabused of, the idea that the Convention is also of any arrangement in anybody's interest. Fair nominations, after full deliberation, will command cordial support, and be elected by large majorities. The suspicion of trickery or management to prevent such action must be avoided if we would be successful. We write in the interest of no candidate for either office, but in the interest of fair play and Republican success, and hope these words will be heeded.

FALSE PRETENCES.

The false pretence of being a Republican paper, set up by the Huntingdon *Globe*, deceives nobody in this county where the people are acquainted with those who control it, with the motives which govern it, and with the persons upon whom it is its professed business to heap personal abuse. Republicans outside the county will hardly fail to notice certain symptoms, in its columns, which indicate very clearly, that it is rapidly drifting into a Democratic organ. Its quotations recently have been from those choice Democratic sheets the Hollidaysburg *Standard*, the Bellefonte *Watchman* and from the Johnstown *Voice*, now conducted by the editor who made himself an unenviable fame with Republicans while publishing the Johnstown *Democrat*, by publishing the infamous wood cut of Mr. Lincoln as the "Bloody King of the Iron Crown." He also tickles the fancy of his Democratic supporters by his sympathy with the Ku Klux, seizing upon Democratic squibs which treat it as a matter of reproach to have been instrumental in exposing that bloody conspiracy, and arresting its work in behalf of the Democratic party. Democrats may like this; how does it set upon the stomachs of true Republicans?

Last week the cloven foot became still more conspicuous. It seems that certain Democrats, who think the *Monitor* and its editor have been speaking some plain truth about the salary grab which bear very hard upon their friend Mr. Speer, have been pouring their wrongs into sympathetic ears, and these sympathetic ears they found, strange to say, upon the head of this Republican editor of the *Globe*. He undertakes to lecture the *Monitor* for its severity towards Mr. Speer, a Democratic Congressman.

Quoting Democratic editorials, Ku Klux sympathy, scolding Democratic editors who have the manliness to denounce Democratic meanness or wrongs, are certainly strong claims to Republican confidence. These are the claims the *Globe* editor makes upon his readers, and it is not hard to see that it is the Democratic harbor he is steaming for, and in due time he will make it.

☞ The jury panelled to settle the question of Trains' sanity has wisely enough concluded that George Francis' head is level. So far so good. Now then let him slide as soon as possible. Get rid of him or he will make things ugly for some people in the metropolis.

☞ The Daily *Graphic*, which strikes us to be the great idea—and a successful one, too—of 1873, reaches us only about three times a week. It is gobbled up by post office sharks somewhere.

☞ Hon. Edward King died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Thursday last, at the advanced age of eighty years. He was for many years judge of the court of common pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, which position he filled with extraordinary ability and the almost universal commendation of the bar and the community. After retiring from the bench he made the tour of Europe, and, upon his return, it was found that his mind had become so much impaired as to be a subject of serious alarm to his friends, and in that condition he remained for several years, laboring under various hallucinations, when, as suddenly as his mind failed, it was perfectly restored, and so remained until his death. Having outlived his day and generation, a great part of the rising community has only known him as a name of the past, but there are many who will remember him as a great jurist, an accomplished scholar, a brilliant conversationalist, and an amiable gentleman.

☞ The Commissioner of Pensions has announced that section 9 of the act of March 3, 1873, provides for no addition to the $2 increased pension in any case.—It is a consolidation of Section 2 of the act of July 25, 1866, and Sections 4 and 5 of the act of July 27, 1868, with an amendment to the former sections so as to give the same increase to the widow of the soldier or sailor for the children by a former wife as for the children by herself, and to the widow of an officer as well as a soldier or sailor. It also gives the increase to all the children under 16 years of age of officers as well as soldiers and sailors, instead of all but one where there is no widow or where she has died or remarried. In other respects it embodies the provisions of the three sections named. It is proper to add that such was the object of the section as held by the Commissioner of Pensions, in both Houses of Congress.

☞ Free Trade would put us in competition with the pauper labor of Europe and what would be the result? Why our factories, in less than a decade, would be filled with Orientals to enable our manufacturers to compete successfully. Free trade is a notice to skilled American mechanics that they are not wanted. The mechanic who votes for Free Trade votes for cheap labor.

☞ Somebody, with about as little humanity as the Modocs themselves, proposed to hunt those miscreants down with bloodhounds; but our people are not prepared to have innocent squaws and papooses devoured to capture a few ragamuffins like Captain Jack and his insignificant band.

☞ Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, of the Supreme Court of the United States, died at the residence of his daughter, in the city of New York, on the morning of the 7th inst. His death was caused by a stroke of paralysis.

☞ The strong point of the free trader is the Chinaman. With him he can compete with the pauper labor of Europe.—Every laborer who votes for free trade votes for the introduction of more Chinese cheap labor.

☞ The farmers of the Great West are up in arms against the railroad monopolies, and they will "break things" or bring these naughty children of the people to terms. Stand from under, Mr. Monopolist, if you do not wish to be crushed.

☞ The *World* is full of Free Trade, and yet such a doleful howl as it sets up over Protection is enough to deafen one. Free Trade will no doubt answer the millionaires of New York, but the laborers of Pennsylvania—never!

☞ Hon. Charles Sumner and Hon. John Scott, true to the great reputations which they bear for honesty and patriotism, refused to take the extra salary grab.

☞ "Bull Run Russell" is now running down the Vienna Exposition for the New York *Times*. His letters will be very interesting.

Chief Justice Chase Dead.

Discovered in an Unconscious State, which Continues Until the End.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase was yesterday attacked by apoplexy in this city, and died this morning at ten o'clock, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Wm. Hoyt, No. 4 West Thirty-third street. His two daughters and Senator Sprague were present. The announcement has caused general grief throughout the city. The flags on City Hall, the principal newspaper offices, and many private buildings, are displayed at half mast.

The Chief Justice came here on Saturday evening to visit Mrs. Hoyt, his daughter. He was in unusually good health and spirits. This favorable state of things continued, but yesterday morning at ten o'clock a servant, sent to call him to breakfast, on entering his room found Mr. Chase lying in a state of stupor. His daughter was immediately summoned, and servants were dispatched for medical aid. When physicians arrived his unconsciousness was found to have resulted from a recurrence of the paralysis, of which he has had several strokes. All efforts to relieve him proved unavailing, and it was evident that his vitality was ebbing away. Gov. Sprague and his wife, daughter of Judge Chase, were summoned and arrived in the city last evening. His two daughters remained by his bedside until 10:30 this morning when he breathed his last. He remained totally unconscious from the time his condition was discovered until the end.

Rumor around the United States Court buildings name ex-Judge and ex-United States District Attorney Edward Pierrepont as the probable nominee of President Grant to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Chief Justice; but the political friends of Senator Conkling are very confident that he will be the successor of Mr. Chase.

All the evening papers contain obituaries eulogistic of the integrity, ability and spotless character of Chief Justice Chase.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—Samuel F. Covington, President of the Chamber of Commerce, announced the death of Chief Justice Chase to-day on 'Change, alluding to his distinguished personal services and the intimate relations he sustained to this city. A committee of five old members was appointed on resolutions.

Bellefontaine, Ohio, is the first to avail itself of the State law which authorizes cities to issue bonds to build gas-works, and has just made a contract for the construction of works of the capacity of 50,000 feet per day.

Louisiana Civil War.

News from Rebellious Sources—Gov. Kellogg Narrowly Escapes Assassination—Continued Fighting in St. Martins Parish—The Metropolitan Police Reported Kept at Bay by the Resisters—Steamboatmen Intimidated by Threats, Refuse to Transport Reinforcements.

NEW IBERIA, May 7, 11:00 A. M.—Firing was heard this morning. A courier from the citizens' camp reports three Metropolitans killed and four wounded within two squares of the Court House, where Col. Badger has concentrated his forces. Citizens are collecting from every partion of Attakappas. Most of the recruits are of the better class, well mounted, and generally armed with breech-loading shot guns. So far, the young men principally have gone to the field, while the married men in the towns are watching the negro organizers, and are preparing to frustrate them.

The Captains of steamboats have been warned not to transport armed Metropolitans, and consequently did not bring those at the Bay, knowing that their boat would be blown up. The entire Bayou Teche is under surveillance by well organized bodies of citizens. The Kellogg troops can only reach St. Martinsville by fighting their way up the Bayou. It is generally supposed that an engagement took place last night, but no reports have been received up to the present hour.

BRASHEAR CITY, May 7.—Eight Metropolitans arrived this morning, making forty-eight whites altogether. The citizens refused them all shelter, and they are stopping in a small negro cabin filled with negroes. They have orders to go to St. Martinsville, but can get no transportation. The ferry flat here has been refused. The Teche boats stopped near Franklin, and are guarded by the citizens. The citizens here are still determined. All is quite. One Metropolitan just arrived here from St. Martionsville. He says Badger is hemmed in. He heard heavy cannonading last night.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—The Grand Jury have passed resolutions to have Kellogg and his officers appear before them on a charge of usurping the government of Louisiana. Judge Abell ordered the reports filed and subpœnas to be issued for the parties to appear before the Grand Jury. The Grand Jury also reported against the metropolitan police.

The excitement prevailing throughout the city was increased this morning by a report that Kellogg had been shot. The report was untrue, but it appears a pistol was fired near by him, and some reports say at him.

The Superintendent of Morgan's Texas Railroad makes the following statement: This morning a detachment of police took charge of and picketed the wharf of the Texas Railroad Company, interfering with business and creating alarm. I rebuked Flanigan, who was in charge of the police, and sent word to Kellogg, expressing disapprobation of their conduct. At half-past five o'clock Kellogg called at the office, corner of Natchez alley and Magazine street, to explain the matter. While doing so his carriage, at the door, was immediately surrounded by a large and excited crowd, who commenced jeering and denouncing him. Just as Kellogg's carriage was being driven off some one in the crowd fired a pistol. The driver immediately plied the whip and drove up Natchez alley at a furious pace.

The boats at Brashear City have been seized by the citizens and United States troops are detained here unable to proceed further for want of transportation.

The Resisters assert that although United States troops are going to St. Martinville upon the application of the United States Marshal, on the plea of serving civil processes, their real object, or the effect of their mission, was to relieve the Metropolitans, whose petitions for help are unheeded.

All the city papers condemn the action of the mob in breaking into gun stores last night, and Gov. McEnery has issued an address of similar import.

Hon. Oakes Ames.

Hon. Oakes Ames died last Friday night at thirty-three minutes past 9 o'clock, at his residence in North Easton, Mass. It was evident from the beginning that the paralytic stroke with which he was visited on Tuesday last would prove fatal, and he has since been gradually sinking, until the hour of his death. Mr. Ames was born in Easton, Bristol County, Mass., on the 10th of January, 1804, and received the ordinary public school education of the New-England lads of that period. Early in life he became identified with the manufacturing interests of his native State, and for nearly half a century has been an active business man, of late years having been largely interested in various railroad enterprises. His first appearance in the political field was 1860, when he was elected a member of the Executive Council of Massachusetts, and he was re-elected the following year. In 1862, Mr. Ames was elected a Representative to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and served on the Committee on Revolutionary Claims and Manufactures. In the Thirty-ninth Congress he was placed upon the Committee on the Pacific Railroad and on Manufactures. He was also re-elected to the Fortieth, Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses. Mr. Ames was a Republican of strong convictions, and during all the trying hours of the late civil war his votes in Congress, and his action outside of his official duties, were all on the side of the Union cause. An exceedingly generous man, he gave largely of his private means to the work of equipping and aiding the Massachusetts soldiers in the field, and his beneafactions will long be remembered. In 1866 Mr. Ames was a delegate to the celebrated "Loyalists' Convention," in Philadelphia. The deceased was a gentleman of many kindly qualities of both head and heart, and his death will be mourned by a very large circle of sympathizing friends.

The Charitable Grabbers.

In appropriating $5,000 to themselves from the Treasury, our Congressmen did but enlarge the prerogatives of the people's representatives. They might have taken more than they did. They might have taken Washington's old breeches from the Patent Office. They might have taken the Washington monument—but they didn't. Some people will continue to complain of them, but we are mute from this moment. We apologize to the whole human race, for every thing. As a rash and blinded Sunday school scholar we may have spoken disrespectfully of J. Iscariot. The experience of the last six months shows that Mr. Iscariot may have been a gentleman who was much misunderstood by the people of the period. Some Scribe probably placed the thirty pieces of silver where he thought they would do the most good, and when poor Judas found that he had bought into a lawsuit (Hon. P. Pitt, Chief Justice), he went and hung himself. That was where he made a mistake. He ought to have sent the money down to the Capernaum Female Seminary and then appealed to the generous confidence of a constituency, with whose feelings and interests every throb of his heart beats in unison. The editor of the Galilean *Telegram* would have made a very nice thing of that, and the Hon. J. Iscariot would have been one of the most prominent candidates at the next election.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Death of John Stuart Mill, the English Philosopher.

Liberalism and literature have suffered a severe loss in the death of John Stuart Mill, which occurred on the morning of the 9th inst., at Avignon, France, where he had been sojourning for some time.—Mr. Mill was the distinguished son of a distinguished man—the late James Mill whose historical and philosophical writings showed a very high order of intellect.—John Stuart Mill was born in London in May, 1806, so that he was just 67 years old. His father superintended his education, which was, of course, thorough. In 1823 he entered the service of the East India Company as a clerk, and served it well, in various capacities, for many years. His taste was for literature, and he contributed to the Edinburgh and Westminster Reviews when quite a young man.—Later in life he wrote works on Logic, Political Economy, Social Science, Philosophy, &c., which placed him in the front rank of modern English thinkers. His greatest work, however, was his "Liberty," which presented ideas far in advance of those of all other Englishmen. The literary works of Mr. Mill are too numerous for us to attempt to give any account of them.

In 1865 Mr. Mill was elected to Parliament from Westminster, and he at once took a leading position as an advocate of reform. He had the courage even to advocate the rights of woman as they never before were advocated in England. His ideas were all far in advance of those of his constituents, and he was defeated in the general election of 1868. American patriots recognized in John Stuart Mill not only a great thinker and a great reformer, but a valuable and faithful friend of their country. During the years of the slaveholders' rebellion he was the sturdiest and ablest advocate of the cause of the Union that was to be found in England. He took the unpopular side, but his arguments in behalf of free government were the true ones, and they were vindicated by the result of the conflict in this country. No Englishman has died in this age to whom Americans owed a warmer personal regard than they owed to John Stuart Mill. About 1850 Mr. Mill was married to Harriet Taylor, a lady of distinguished talent, in whom he found a congenial partner.

A Frightful Accident.

A Bridge Gives Way While Crowded with People Witnessing a Baptism. Over Ninety Persons Drowned.

A fearful calamity occurred on Sunday afternoon, 4th inst., at Dixon, Illinois, by which over ninety persons, men, women and children, were drowned. Dixon is the county seat of Lee county, and has a population of about 2,000, and is situated on both sides of Rock River. The rite of baptism was being administered to a number of recent converts to one of the Baptist churches here at a point in Rock River, just below the Truesdale iron bridge. About two hundred persons, including many ladies and a number of children, had gathered on the bridge to witness the ceremony. Suddenly without warning, the bridge gave way and precipitated its living freight into the stream below. The scene ensuing was indescribably terrible. As the struggling victims endeavored to free themselves from the ruins of the bridge and from each other, large crowds of people on the banks rushed widly to and fro, many of them so distracted with terror as to be unable to render any assistance. Others more self possessed speedily brought ropes, planks and boats and went nobly to work to rescue the living and recover the dead. Some of those who were on the bridge when it fell were so near the ends that they were able to reach the bank without assistance, while others were fortunately within reach of those on shore. Up to 6 P. M. thirty-two dead bodies had been taken from the river.

The Modocs.

They have Fled from the Lava Beds—The Warm Spring Indians in Pursuit.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—A dispatch from Yreka states that the Modocs are known to be out of the Lava Beds, and going toward the Goose Lake country. The Warm Spring Indians and several scouting parties are in close pursuit. Six men from Yreka are on the trail of Bogus Charley.

Centaur Liniment.

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling it will not subdue, and no lameness which it will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. Where the parts are not gone, its effects are marvelous. It has produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, gall, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. It is a counter-irritant, an all-healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless, and the wounded are healed without a scar. It is no humbug. The recipe is published around each bottle. It is selling as no article ever before sold, and it sells because it does just what it pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling, deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containg certificates, the receipt, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm from sheep. Stock owners—this liniment is worth your attention. No family should be without Centaur Liniment. Price 50 cents a bottle, large bottles $1.00.

J. B. ROSE & CO.,
53 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest. [mch26–6mos.

New To-Day.

SMUCKER & BROWN,

UNDERTAKERS.

A large stock of COFFINS on hand trimmed to order and funerals attended with the New Hearse.
May14,'73-1y.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Sunday, April 13, 1873, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Up TRAINS.				Down TRAINS	
ACCOM.	MAIL	STATIONS.		ACCOM.	MAIL
P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 50	LE 7 45	Huntingdon	AR	8 25	AR 4 00
5 55	7 50	Long Siding		8 20	3 55
6 10	8 05	McConnellstown		8 10	3 45
6 20	8 17	Pleasant Grove		8 02	3 35
6 35	8 30	Marklesburg		7 45	3 20
6 50	8 45	Coffee Run		7 32	3 06
7 00	8 55	Rough and Ready		7 23	2 59
7 10	9 05	Cove		7 13	2 48
7 15	9 08	Fishers Summit		7 10	2 45
7 32	9 22	Saxton		6 49	2 25
7 50	9 40	Riddlesburg		6 35	2 10
8 00	9 47	Hopewell		6 22	2 01
8 15	10 02	Pipers Run		6 05	1 47
8 25	10 09	Bralller's Siding		5 57	1 40
8 32	10 20	Tatesville		5 48	1 32
8 39	10 22	B. Run Siding		5 42	1 27
8 45	10 30	Everett		5 35	1 20
8 50	10 40	Mount Dallas		5 30	1 15
9 20	11 08	BEDFORD		5 05	12 44

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 9 25	LE 7 35	Saxton		2 15	AR 6 45
9 40	7 50	Coalmont		2 00	6 30
9 45	7 55	Crawford		1 55	6 25
9 55	8 05	Dudley		1 45	6 15
AR 10 15	8 25	Broad Top City		1 25	5 55

G. F. GAGE, Supt.

New To-Day.

J. E. SMUCKER. PHILIP BROWN.

SMUCKER & BROWN.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS OF FURNITURE.

They beg leave to inform the trade and public generally, that they employ the largest number of hands, and the largest Factory and Stock of Furniture in Central Pennsylvania. They manufacture all kinds of Parlor, Sitting-room, Chamber Suits and Kitchen Furniture.

We propose to and will sell, to the trade and public as cheap as they can purchase anywhere in the State. Steam Furniture Factory, Nos. 613, 615, 617 and 619, Mifflin street, Office and Sale Rooms, Nos. 617½ and 618, Penn street.
May14,'73-1y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of Jonathan Shope, deceased.*]

Letters of administration upon the estate of Jonothan Shope, late of Shirley township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SHOPE,
Administrator.

Shirleysburg, Pa., May 14, 1873.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court, of Huntingdon county, auditor to hear exceptions to the account, and distribute the balance in the hands of the Lucy W. Brown, Administratrix of Dr. H. L. Brown, late of Cassville, deceased, will meet all parties interested at the office of Simpson & Armitage, in Huntingdon, on Thursday, May 29, 1873, at 1 o'clock, p. m., to attend the duties of his appointment.

J. R. SIMPSON,
May14,73-3t. Auditor.

NOTICE.

[*Estate of JOHN LUTZ, dec'd.*]

Notice to Isaac Lutz, the petitioner, who resides in Carroll county, in the State of Illinois, and whose post office address is Shannon; David Lutz, who resides at present in Altoona, Blair county, Pa.; Elizabeth, intermarried with John S. Buck, both of whom are now deceased, leaving children as follows: Abraham Buck, who is of age, and who resides in Ogle county, in the State of Illinois, and whose post office is Polo; Amanda, intermarried with—— Clifford, and residing in Guthrie county, State of Iowa, but whose post office address is at present unknown; Christian, who resides with his brother Abraham, and who is also of age; John, who resides with his uncle, Samuel Buck, in Ogle county, Illinois, and whose post office is Polo; Henry, who resides with his uncle, Henry Buck, in Ogle county, aforesaid, and whose post office is Polo; and Benjamin Buck, who resides with Samuel Laymen, in Carroll county, Illinois, and whose post office is Shannon; John Lutz, jr., who died some three years ago and left to survive him a widow, Isabella, and the following named children: Alfred, who resides in Carroll county, Illinois, and whose post office is Shannon; Frank, Fillmore, Bertha, Amanda and Charles, all of whom reside in Carroll county, above named, and whose post office is Shannon; and Lula, who resides in Stevenson county, Illinois, with ——, not far from Freeport: Benjamine Lutz, who died more than three years ago, and who left to survive him a widow, Catharine, and two children, as follows: Lula, who is at present residing in the family of her uncle, David Lutz, and Jessie, who resides with the family whose name is now unknown to petitioner, who formerly lived near Freeport, Ill.; but has since removed to Canada; that the last three children of Elizabeth and John S. Buck are minors, and have Christian Long for their guardian, who resides in Dallas county, Iowa, and whose post officeis Adell; that the above named children of John Lutz, jr., and Benjamin Lutz are all minors, and have no guardian appointed, take notice at an Orphans' Court held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on the second Monday and 14th day of April, A. D. 1873, before the Honorable John Dean, Esq., President, and David Clarkson and Anthony J. Beaver, Esquires, his Associates:—On motion of Lovell & Musser the Court awarded a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of John Thompson, late of Mount Union, to appear in Court, on the second Monday of August next, (1873,) then and there to accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased at the valuation thereof, or show cause why the same should not be sold. And ordered that to all persons interested, notice be given personally or by writing left at their place of abode residing within the county, and to all residing out of the county, by publication in one or more Newspapers and copy directed to their nearest Post Office address, at least ten days prior to said second Monday of August next.

Certified from the Record under seal of said Court this first day of May A. D. 1873.

WM. E. LIGHTNER,
Clerk Orphans' Court.

May, 14–4t.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa., Vend. Ex. and Lav. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on MONDAY, June 2, 1873, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to-wit:

All that tract of land, situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, bounded on the north by lands of Peter Shaver, (River), on the south by lands of Henry Copenhaver's heirs, on the west by lands of Samuel Shaver's heirs, and on the east by lands of William Shaver's heirs, containing fifty-four acres, and one hundred and twenty-four perches more or less, also, all of defendants interest in about 3½ acres of land, situate in the borough of Mt. Union, being the same premises sold by Elina Smawley to the defendant by deed dated December 5, 1870.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John S. Bare.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in a certain lot of ground, situate in West Huntingdon, now part of the borough of Huntingdon, fronting 50 feet on Washington, and extending in depth at right angles to the same 150 feet to a 15 feet alley, being lot No. 186 in the plan of said town of West Huntingdon, and having thereon erected a two-story frame planked dwelling house, and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Daniel Pope.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in a certain lot of ground, situate in the village of M'Connellstown, county of Huntingdon, fronting about 33 feet on the Main street, and extending in depth 165 feet to a public road, bounded on the east by lot of Henry Snyder, and on the west by lot of Mary Butler, and having thereon erected a small frame two-story dwelling house.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Geo. W. States.

☞ Bidders will take notice that 20 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid when the property is knocked down, or it will be put up again for sale. AMON HOUCK,
Sheriff's Office. [Sheriff.
Huntingdon, May 14, '73.3t.

GIVEN AWAY.

A FINE GERMAN CHROMO.

We send an elegant Chromo, mounted and ready for framing, free to every agent for

UNDERGROUND

or,

LIFE BELOW THE SURFACE,

BY THOS. W. KNOX.

942 Pages Octavo. 130 Fine Engravings.

Relates Incidents and Accidents beyond the Light of Day; Startling Adventures in all parts of the World; Mines and Mode of Working them; Undercurrents of Society; Gambling and its Horrors; Caverns and their Mysteries; The Dark Ways of Wickedness; Prisons and their Secrets; Down in the Depths of the Sea; Strange Stories of the Detection of Crime.

The book treats of experience with brigands; nights in opium dens and gambling hells; life in prison; Stories of exiles; Adventures among Indians; Journeys through Sewers and Catacombs; accidents in mines; pirates and piracy; tortures of the inquisition; wonderful burglaries; underworld of the great cities, etc., etc.

AGENTS WANTED

for this work. Exclusive teritory given. Agents can make $100 a week in selling this book. Send for circulars and terms to agents.

J. B. BURR & HYDE,
Hartford, Conn., or Chicago, Ill.
Jan.1,'73.-1y.

New To-Day.

60 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS!

60 Choice BUILDING LOTS, in Tayler's Addition to West Huntingdon," for sale.

Apply to

tf. JOHN F. MILLER.

New Advertisements.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT.

Classification of Merchants in Huntingdon county, by the Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes for the year 1873.

	Class	Rate		Class	Rate
Alexandria Borough.					
W M Phillips	12	12 50	S Hatfield & Co	11	15 00
C Porter pat med	2	10 00	J. R. Gregory	14	7 00
J H Kennedy	12	12 50			
Barree township.					
H Conover	13	10 00	H Kocher	13	10 00
A Crownover	13	10 00	A Wilson	14	7 00
Brady township.					
Etnier & Foust	10	20 00	W M Dorland	14	7 00
Burnham & McDonald	13	10 00	A P Burnham	14	7 00
G Metz	14	7 00	G W Thompson & Co Distillery	8	12 50
Broad Top City.					
P Ammerman	14	7 00	A Houck pat med	4	5 00
A Houck	14	7 00	J Hoffman	14	7 00
Carbon township.					
Fisher & Miller	11	15 00	W Brown	14	7 00
Reakirt, Bro & Co	13	10 00	R U Jacob & Co	12	12 50
J F Mears	14	7 00	F Tool	13	10 00
J M Bacon	12	12 50	A Gleason & Co	12	12 50
D F Horton	14	7 00	J J Reed	10	20 00
Cass township.					
Kendig & Hostetter	14	7 00			
Cassville Borough.					
J F Heeton	14	7 00	G M Green	14	7 00
J Henderson	14	7 00	A L Guss	14	7 00
Clay Township.					
T Utley	14	7 00	McGrannes & Fitzpatrick	14	7 00
J Henderson	14	7 00			
Cromwell Township.					
Rockhill Iron & Coal Co	11	15 00			
Coalmont Borough.					
G A Heaton	13	10 00	T Thompson	14	7 00
Dublin Township.					
James Cree	14	7 00			
Franklin Township.					
G & J H Shoenberger	14	7 00	A G Ewing	13	10 00
			H A Bathurst	14	7 00
Hopewell Township.					
J F Shirley & Bro	14	7 00	D Weaver	14	7 00
Huntingdon.					
O Cunningham	10	20 00	D S Africa	14	7 00
Denny & M'Murtrie	10	20 00	Fisher & Sons	11	15 00
A B Flood	14	7 00	H Greenburg	14	7 00
N B Corbin	13	10 00	D P Gwin	12	12 50
J. Cunningham	12	12 50	Buchanan & Son	14	7 00
R Langdon	14	7 00	Z Yenter	13	10 00
D A Nye	14	7 00	William Lewis		
J Reed & Sons Drugs &c	1	50 00	Book Store	14	7 00
Wallace & Clement	14	7 00	William Lewis Groceries	13	10 00
A S Wharton	9	25 00	J A Brown	13	10 00
E. J. Greene	14	7 00	A R Stewart & Co	12	12 50
Wm Africa	14	7 00	G W Swariz	14	7 00
W L Bricker	14	7 00	March & Bro	12	12 50
J C Blair	12	12 50	N C Decker	15	10 00
Benj Jacobs	13	10 00	Henry & C.	8	30 00
Geo. Schafer	14	7 00	J Hagy	13	10 00
J C Miller	14	7 00	E C Summers & Co	12	12 50
Smucker & Brown	12	12 50	Glazier & Bro	11	15 00
Francisties Hardware Co	11	15 00	Brown & Tyhurst	12	12 50
A P W Johnston pat med	12	10 00	A Ettner	11	15 00
" " pat med	4	5 00	M Fetterhoof	14	7 00
A P Owens	14	7 00	P Wenzel	14	7 00
J Clabaugh pat med	4	5 00	D Rebold	14	7 00
G W States	13	10 00	J M Mattern & Bro	12	12 50
			J W Dunwiddie medicines	3	10 60
			Walker Township.		
			J Douglass Agt *West Township.*	14	7 00
J M Oaks & Co	13	10 00	J Cresswell & Sons	12	12 50
J M Oaks	11	15 00	Sons	12	12 50
J M Stewart med	2	20 00	J Obern	13	10 00
J C Walker	11	15 00	C B Myton	13	10 00
			Samuel Troutwine	13	10 00

The above is the corrected statement after the appeal held at Huntingdon, on May 1, 1873. Any person who believe themselves improperly assessed and were not notified of the above, will be heard by sending an affidavit to that effect to me on or before the 24th inst., at Shirleysburg, Huntingdon county, Pa.

G. W. CORNELIUS,
Mercantile Appraiser.

NOTICE.—By an act passed the eleventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, it is the duty of the County Treasurer to sue out all license not lifted on or before the first of July. Seventy-five cents fees will be charged in addition to the amount of license.

A. W. KENYON,
May7,'73. County Treasurer.

NOTICE TO TAXABLES.

The Treasurer of Huntingdon County will attend at the time and place specified in the following list for the purpose of collecting State, County and Militia Taxes:

Huntingdon, East Ward, June 2d and 3d.
Huntingdon, West Ward, June 4th and 5th.
Juniata, Hawn's School House, June 6.
Oneida, Warm Springs, June 7.
Orbisonia, House of A. Carothers, June 10.
Cromwell, House of A. Carothers, June 11.
Shirleysburg, Leas' Store, June 12.
Shirley, Leas' Store, June 13.
Tell, Nossville, June 17.
Dublin and Shade Gap, Shade Gap, June 18.
Springfield, Meadow Gap, June 19.
Clay and Three Springs, Three Springs, June 20.
Brady, Mill Creek, June 23.
Mapleton, June 24.
Mt. Union, June 25.
Union, Sheridan School House, June 27.
Carbon, Dudley, June 29.
Broad Top City, July 1.
Tod, Eagle Foundry, July 2.
Cassville and Cass, July 3d and 4th.
Coalmont, July 7.
Hopewell, Cove Station, July 8.
Lincoln, Coffee Run, July 9.
Penn, Marklesburg, July 10.
Walker, M'Connellstown, June 11.
Birmingham, July 14.
Warriorsmark, July 15.
Franklin, Franklinville, July 16.
Morris, Waterstreet, July 17.
Porter, Alexandria, July 18.
Henderson, Union School House, July 21.
Barree, Saulsburg, July 22.
Jackson, M'Alevy's Fort, July 23.
West, Wilsontown, July 24.
Petersburg, July

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, May 14, 1873.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Spreading—Store awnings.

On the wing—The busy bee.

Neat—Reichter's shop, and his fits.

Paper hangers and painters are busy.

Send in the local news. Every item helps.

Read the "Voice of the People" this week.

Joe Coleman thinks Local Option is a good thing.

Our old friend "Boss" Westbrook is in town.

Judge Clarkson smiled on us, Tuesday of last week.

Our Paul had a severe pain in his epigastram last week.

The railroad crossing on Fifth Street has been completed.

Throws on the agony—The woman with the pinch-back watch.

Stone Creek Academy is said to be flourishing. Garroway runs it.

Large houses greeted the Coleman Sisters on Friday and Saturday evenings.

The Celebrated Alleghanians are booked for Yenter's Hall on the 24th inst.

H. C. Marshall, Esq., we are assured, declines to be a candidate for Legislature.

The interior of the new Presbyterian church is receiving the finishing touches.

If you want to see how rapidly a town can be built up, go to West Huntingdon.

Langdon, Stephens and Gipple compose the Street Committee, and they are pushing things.

The Morrison House shrubbery makes that hotel the most homelike looking place in town.

President Grant passed through this place, on last Thursday night, *en route* for Washington.

A new pavement is badly needed on Fifth Street from Washington Street to the Methodist Church.

The Adams Express Agent has had his office fixed up on Penn Street, and he is now as happy as a *King*.

There is a set of great big loafing boys in this place that had better pull off their coats and go to work.

Speer's new paper is to be called the *Five Thousand Dollar Grabber*. It's to be Democratic, of course.

P. P. Dewees, Esq., and Dr. Heuyette are reported to be, also, candidates for the Legislative nomination.

Send in your job work. Our workmen are capable of printing anything usually executed in a job office. Try us.

Somebody was running a jug-mill, on last Saturday, judging from the number of limber-kneed gentry on our streets.

Broad Top has received two more new engines, Nos. 26 and 27. These give the road abundance of motive power.

The wife of David Smith, of Shirleysburg, died very suddenly at the breakfast table, on Tuesday morning of last week.

A number of our attorneys will be off in attendance upon the Supreme Court, at Harrisburg, during the coming week.

We congratulate Col. Williams. It's a boy, this time, by Jupiter! Seven bouncing girls and now—a tiny boy. Oh, Colonel!

Bad policy—To ask the public of this place to support you and your business and have all your printing done somewhere else.

A new paper is talked of for Mt. Union. It appears that that conspicuous class, so frequently mentioned, is not all dead yet.

An auction sale of dry goods, &c., will be held at the Penna. R. R. warehouse, in this place, on Wendesday morning, 14th inst.

Hon. John Scott, Col. Wm. Dorris, and others, attended the funeral of Hon. Hugh N. McAllister, at Bellefonte, on Thursday last.

L. Frank Wattson, Esq., represented Arrapahoe Tribe in the Great Council of Improved Order of Red Men, at Titusville, last week.

Jackson Lamberson, Esq., of this place, has received the contract to build the Newton Hamilton bridge from the Commissioners of Mifflin county.

Huntingdon needs a respectable post office room. The office should be disconnected from all other business. This is due to a town of 5,000 inhabitants.

We learn that the engineers on the Williamsburg railroad commenced the survey of the route from that place to Alexandria on last Monday morning.

Somebody is selling small quantities of liquor to those who do not need it for medicinal purposes. They will find their way before Judge Dean ere long.

A captain of a canal boat, named Fossnacht, while taking a team of mules to Selinsgrove, for Henry & Co., was severely injured by one of the mules, one day last week.

The style of hat worn by the fancy young bloods is anything but handsome. It consists of a broad band of black goods with a little piece of white hat sticking out at the top.

The trestles on the Broad Top Railroad, north of Saxton, are to be filled up as soon as possible. A gang of hands will commence work at Rough and Ready trestle this week.

Some people have too much pride to go out of town to get their printing done, while there are others who do not take any pride in any thing, and yet want the public to sustain them.

The Juniors run opposition to the Coleman family on last Friday night. Miss Zeigler entertained them. They are a jolly crowd. They are coming up in the way they should go.

An employee on the East Broad Top Railroad, working in a cut at Shirleysburg, in putting off a blast, one day last week, was struck in the side by a stone and severely injured.

Our mutual friend, Caleb Wakefield, whose arm was so badly lacerated by an augur, a month or two ago, called in to see us the other day. He is all right again, and as spry as a kitten.

The new Council mean business, and the town will have no cause to regret that it has entrusted its affairs to the hands of the gentlemen composing it. They are competent and willing.

W. O. Kennedy, son of A. B. Kennedy, working in the Factory of Bartol, Kennedy & Co., on Wednesday last, had the small finger of his right hand very much lacerated and ground off while attempting to grind a bit.

Col. John H. Filler, of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, has embarked for Vienna. The Colonel can spout German as well as the most of them. He spent his time in Columbia, S. C., while awaiting the pleasure of the rebels, mastering it.

All go and hear the Silsby Minstrels on Friday and Saturday evenings, May 16th and 17th. Friday evening has been tendered as a benefit, by the troupe, to Mr. Wm. H. Maynard, the Bonist of the troupe. All go and see the fun.

Mr. Stewart Allen, of this place, has been appointed, by Gov. Hartranft, Railroad Policeman, vice Dunsworth, resigned. This is an excellent appointment, and you can bet your bottom dollar that "Stewardy" will fill the bill satisfactorily.

The Clarion *Democrat* comes to us in a new suit of light spring attire. It looks as neat as a newly robed bride. R. B., you are beating us in circulation. We are glad to see you going ahead, but we are not a little sorry to be left behind.

Bedford justly claims the honor of placing the first stock of black bass in the Juniata or any of its tributaries. We remember contributing a dollar or two to the project. We are entitled to at least a score or two of black *basses* for that little investment.

Frequent inquiries have been made in regard to the health of Mr. Speer since the death of several prominent members of Congress whose consciences, it is believed, were too much for them. Five thousand dollars won't kill Speer! Not a bit of it.

James T. Shirley, Esq., of Cove Station, a well known and highly respected citizen, was found dead in his bed, on last Thursday morning. He retired in his usual good health, and passed away in sleep. We sympathize deeply with his family and friends.

Mr. Gage, Superintendent of the Broad Top railroad, has assured the people of McConnellstown, that if they will hold out any reasonable encouragement he will secure a party to erect a furnace at that point. They should go to work at once and avail themselves of this proposition.

The parties who were arrested for the outrage upon the little colored girl, mentioned in our last, were before Judge Clarkson last week, on a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and failing to procure $1500 bail in each case they were remanded to jail. Gantz has not been arrested yet.

The Coleman Sizters, Alice, Louie and Clara, gave two entertainments here to crowded houses, last week. These young ladies are great favorites with our people and they are generally patronized more liberally than any other troupe. Their performances are truly marvellous. We hope they were pleased with the reception given them.

Ministers frequently scold their audiences for dullness—going to sleep in the midst of the sermon. This is principally owing to the surroundings. If the church is badly lighted, as is the case very frequently, it will have a dark and gloomy appearance, and the tendency is to make people dull. Let in more of God's brilliant light, and your hearers will be sprightly.

Nothing of the kind, friend Frysinger, nothing of the kind; but since you suggest it, would'nt it be a good idea for you to take a little of your own medicine? Soap is a good thing, and it might do you good! Some of those fellows, who advertise in your columns at three cents a line, might make enough off of you, by the time you are thoroughly cleansed, to pay their advertising bills.

On last Sunday night, about ten o'clock, J. A. Pollock, Esq., discovered an individual prowling about his new machine shop, in West Huntingdon. The person was dressed in dark clothes and wore a low crowned hat. He was pursued by Mr. Pollock, but escaped. He or some other person had deposited a box, filled with shavings and a number of matches, just beneath the side of the shop, evidently intending to burn it down.

The people in the neighborhood of McConnellstown committed a grave error, some five or six years ago, by leasing their ore lands to a set of sharks from Danville, known as the "Grove Brothers." These sharpers assured the people that they would erect furnaces in that vicinity until they secured their lands, and now they refuse to do anything but haul the ores away. They do nothing towards building up the community themselves, nor will they allow any other persons to do it. The people should seek relief in equity.

New shades in Summer Poplins, Black Alpaccas and Lustres, in all qualities, Black Silk, Linen Suitings, Percales, &c., at Glazier & Bro's. [my7-3t

DEATH OF HUGH NELSON M'ALLISTER.—Death has again invaded the ranks of Pennsylvania's distinguished men, and this time his cruel shaft has stricken down one of nature's noblemen. It is our mournful province to record the death of Hon. Hugh N. M'Allister, of Bellefonte, which occurred in Philadelphia, on Monday night last. Mr. M'Allister was born in Lost Creek valley, Mifflin county, (now Juniata) in the month of June, 1809. He was a son of Judge William M'Allister, well known to the lawyers of the *ancient regime*. His preparatory education was received in his native county. Afterwards he entered Jefferson college, at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, where he graduated with the most distinguished honors of a class which produced some of the best men of our own and other States. He read law with W. W. Potter, Esq., of Bellefonte, who was accounted the best lawyer, after Judge Huston, of his time in that neighborhood. As a legal practitioneer Mr. M'Allister was one of the most energetic, industrious and successful of his profession. At the time of his death he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, in which he served on the Committee of Suffrage and the Committee on Railroads and Canals. He was one of the most active and influential members of that body, and his severe labors in the Convention doubtless hastened his death. Aside from this he never held, because he never sought, public position. His loss to that body is irreparable. He was a man of independent thought and action and despised the power of the caucus. At home he was universally beloved. His hospitality and kindness of heart were proverbial. Truly

"The good die first
And they whose hearts are dry as summer's dust,
Burn to the socket."

The lamented deceased was well known here and had many friends among our people. He was a brother in-law of A. Boyd Hamilton, Esq., of this city. He leaves a widow and two children. Let us hope that after life's fitful fever he sleeps well.—*Patriot*.

Those interested are invited to call and see the stock of Ladies' Dress Goods, of all kinds and prices, offered by Glazier & Bro. 3t

A GREAT MUSICAL TREAT—THE OLD FAVORITES COMING:—The Alleghanians, Vocalists and Swiss Bell Ringers are coming with New Songs, New Quartettes, New Duetts, New Bell Pieces, and an addition of New Artists. They will appear at Yenter's Hall, Saturday evening, May 24.

The London, (England) *Daily Times*, whose correct musical criticisms are copied over the whole continent of Europe, says of them:

"No such performance on the *hand bells* has been heard in London within our memory. To say that the music produced by these extraordinary bell-ringers is sweet, is to mention its smallest merit. It is not only melodious but pure, tender, sympathetic, and expressive to a degree to which no written description can do adequate justice."

The Alleghanians present free to every lady and gentleman on entering the hall with a "Musical Programme," which is fully worth the price of admission and is a new feature in their concert.

William Warther & Fred. Steinhooff, House, Sign and Fresco Painters, do graining, calcining, paper hanging, and everything belonging to their branch of business. Shop opposite the JOURNAL office. Give them a trial. [m7-4t

Muslin by the piece. Sheetings, Shirtings, Table Linens, Toweling, &c., at low figures, at Glazier & Bro's. [my7-3t

A responsible person wishing an Estey Cottage Organ can procure one, at one half cash and the balance in nine or twelve months. Apply to Box 234, Huntingdon, Pa. [tf.

ROCK HILL IRON AND COAL CO.—We clip the following from the Fouse *Bulletin*, for April, published at Rock Hill Furnace, this county: "And right here, in our own midst, among the grand old hills of Huntingdon county, we can boast of two such benefactors, in the individual characters of P. P. DEWEES, Esq., and Doctor LEWIS ROYER. These gentlemen operated for years in their modest and unassuming way, to all external appearances, but during that time their influence and energies were directed toward the opening up and development of the boundless resources of the Aughwick and the immeasurable wealth of Eastern Broad Top, and the introduction and establishing of rail and wire throughout the length and breadth of our county, until their efforts culminated in the formation of the opulent and mighty corperation of The Rock Hill Iron and Coal Company, whose very name is a tower of strength, and whose influence and labor are felt throughout the whole United States. And with the beautiful maxim—"Honor to whom honor is due,"—before our minds, we should not forget to render that meed of praise to Messrs. DEWEES and ROYER, that they so richly deserve, for in their fertile and full-matured brains this great enterprise originated, and through their instrumentality the scheme and undertaking are being rapidly pushed to completion, so that on the morning of the next anniversary of our glorious independence, the citizens of Orbisonia and of this valley will be aroused from their slumbers by the loud whistle of the steam engine, and their eyes will behold the smoke issuing from the large stacks of half a dozen first-class furnaces. And within the compass of a few months, the inexhaustible quantities of coal embedded in the elevation of the Broad Top, and the vast deposits of iron ore throughout the whole extent of the contemplated railroad, will be converted from its raw state, and from a massive block of worthlessness to a most remunerative commodity, and one of the principal ingredients that enter into the wealth of any people or nation, and right in the heart of our own valley, thus making the Aughwick one of the wealthiest and most noted regions in Pennsylvania.

RULES ADOPTED TO FACILITATE THE TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS UNDER THE ACT OF ASSEMBLY OF MARCH, 1873, PROVIDING FOR MONTHLY RETURN DAYS.—If the defendant shall not, on or before the return day of the writ, enter an appearance, the plaintiff can have judgment for want of appearance on motion *filed* in the Prothonotary's office; or if an appearance be entered, and no affidavit of defense be filed on or before the first Monday of the month succeeding that to which the writ is returnable, the plaintiff shall have judgment for want of an affidavit of defence, on motion filed; or if the writ be returnable on a Friday in any month, and an appearance be entered, and no affidavit of defense be filed, on or before the *fifth* Friday thereafter, counting the return day of the writ as the first, the plaintiff shall have judgment on motion filed for want of an affidavit of defence: and if an affidavit of defence in any case be filed, and the party filing the same neglects or refuses to plead, it shall be the duty of the Prothonotary to put the cause at issue, by entering a short plea for defendant; *provided*, however, that defendant shall not be prejudiced by the plea so entered, but thereafter on leave of Court given may alter or amend the same. If the party taking out a writ shall have the same made returnable on the first day of any term, and the defendant do not, on or before the return day of the writ, enter an appearance, the plaintiff shall have judgment on motion filed in the Prothonotary's office for want of an appearance: or if defendant do not, on or before the first day of the term succeeding that to which the writ is returnable, file an affidavit of defence, the plaintiff shall have judgment for want of an affidavit of defense, on motion filed in the Prothonotary's office: or if an affidavit of defence be filed, and no plea entered, the Prothonotary shall put the cause at issue, as provided in cases where the writ is returnable on a monthly return day.

BY THE COURT.

April 1st, 1873.

Hereafter when a new trial is moved for, the Court will examine the reasons, at the time the motion is made, and will entertain or refuse to entertain the motion, at their discretion. BY THE COURT.

April 1st, 1873.

A CARD—*To All Whom it May Concern.*—Having been informed that certain parties, for reasons unknown to us, are or have been engaged in circulating falsehoods detrimental to the interests of B. F. Gehrett, M. D.; among which, is the charge "that Dr. Gehrett, is practicing medicine by authority of a bought Diploma." As this charge is false, and calculated to injure the practice of Dr. Gehrett, we deem it our duty as the Faculty of the Electic Medical College of Pennsylvania, to denounce said falsehood, Dr. Gehrett being a regular graduate of our College; and recognizing his ability, *We recommend him to the confidence and patronage of the community in which he resides.*

JOHN BUCHANAN, M. D.
Dean of Faculty.

I ask the people of Huntingdon county to read the above card. My reasons for publishing it are: that John Logan and others of the Poor House ring, are industriously, privately and publicly, trying to prejudice the people against me, by intimating that I purchased my diploma, &c., expecting by their notorious falsehoods to submerge us from public favor, &c., all because the ring has been exposed.

B. F. GEHRETT.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:* TONS

for the weekending May 10, 1873	9197
Same date last year	6659
Increase for week	2538
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1873	172,368
Same date last year	101,487
Increase for year 1873	70,881

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned rom the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

TWO HUNDRED
WEST HUNTINGDON LOTS
FOR SALE.

Apply to
R. ALLISON MILLER,
No. 228½ Hill St.

LOOK HERE!—James E. Port, successor to A. B. Flood, has just received a large and fresh supply of Tobaccos, Segars, Snuff, Pipes, &c., which he will sell as low as city prices. Please call and examine, at No. 105 Fourth street, near the Union Depot. [m7-2w

Sixteen tons of weighing-machines per day were the product of the Fairbanks Scale Works, of world-wide fame, in 1872.

Dr. Henry Orlady, of Petersburg, is on his usual summer visit to the West. He will not return until August.

WE call attention to the advertisement of Lots for Sale in Taylor's addition to West Huntingdon.

Buy your Wall Paper, Window Shades, Books and Stationery at Langdon's Book Store. It is the cheapest store of the kind in town. tf.

Try those "Fast Horse" Segars at James E. Port's. They are tip-top. [m7-2w

A fine assortment of Summer Shawls and Black Thibet Shawls, for sale at Glaziers'. 3

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Defence of the Legislature.

MR. EDITOR:—The papers of both parties, and all descriptions, have cast great reproach on the late Legislature, especially the House of Representatives, thereby disgraceing the Commonwealth which committed so important concerns to man so unworthy. I was officially connected with the House, during the session, and was acquainted with the whole course of its business. I feel confident that I can measureably vindicate to you and your readers the fair fame of my adopted State, so far as it depends upon the character of its legislators. I know the system is not faultless under which they work; I know that they have committed errors in the work; I am well assured that several districts might have sent men superior, mentally and physically, to the late members; but it is unjust to villify the whole body with black and indiscriminate reproach. Among the members were several of standing in the religious organizations of the State, and men who have taken a prominent part in discussion and have had no small influence in shaping the legislation of the session. An example is found in the legislation on temperance, for which salutary measure they were able, in spite of every adverse influence, to obtain a majority scarce less than two-thirds.

Without too much trespass on your space, I desire to say a word on three accusations against the House. The first is hasty legislation. In respect to any proposed measure of public importance this charge is utterly false. I can testify to the patience and caution with which such subjects were discussed and, if my opinion is of any value, the wisdom with which they were generally decided.

A second charge is private legislation. In so extensive a Commonwealth, with so various interests, it is impossible to regulate all matters by invariable and universal laws. A mining section requires methods which would be improper in an agricultural or manufacturing community. It is the duty of the supreme power to give the sanction of law to the regulations which each region requires for its peculiar interests. Doubtless this is liable to abuse, and has been abused; it cannot be abolished without greater injury than any abuse yet visible. It is this class of acts, if any, that is chargeable with haste. The member who introduces a bill, at the request of his constituents, is presumed to know their interests, and members from distant sections, in some cases, permit it to be enacted without objection or close examination. It is more the fault of the people than the House, that the Solons of the State are occupied with such trifles as the preservation of trout and the destruction of skunks in some outlandish corner of our territory.

Extravagance in appropriating money is another charge against the House, and to the Senate public rumor gives the credit of keeping it within bounds. By the Constitution, the appropriation bill must be framed in the House. The committee by whom it was drawn up was besieged, night and day, all winter long, by hosts of applicants, by colleges, schools, asylums, hospitals and other institutions, all claiming a share of the public treasure. That committee, and the House, in accepting and passing their bill, endeavored to satisfy all interests and deal impartially with all sections. It certainly proposed to draw very large sums from the treasury, and among the rest to increase the salaries of members 50 per cent. When that bill was laid before the Senate, many of the most deserving objects of public charity were deprived of the small sums awarded them by the bill. The increase of salary being denounced in the papers, that also was struck off and the disinterested Senators highly lauded till the secret was revealed that the increase had been inserted in the bill at the urgent request of many Senators. The House deserves the credit of yielding to all the Senate's amendments that promoted economy, and objected only to some items of very doubtful economy and propriety inserted by the Senate. Of the odium of waste, as well as the credit of saving, each house should take an equal share.

Of the general character of the House and its labors, the Resident Clerk, who has for many years been intimately acquainted with the legislation of the State, declares that in both it was superior to the average. Reform is doubtless needed, but cannot be promoted by declaring the whole mass of business iniquitous and the members a den of thieves.—The scene of pleasantry, on the last night of the session, called by some papers "a glorying in their shame," can surely be ascribed to a better motive. Legislators, about to separate after a session in which there had been no party bitterness, no angry passions stirred by the heat of debate, may show themselves "children of a larger growth" without severe censure. Some truth was told by the invited and sarcastic lecturer on Reform, but it is not strange that the friends of pure legislation should hesitate to accept, as the Apostle of Reform, one who had long been among the wiliest politicians, and should regard Reform, in his mouth, as a sharp trick to attain some partisan and sinister end.

The Legislature of 1872 inaugurated, and that of 1873 sanctioned, the Convention now employed in framing a new code of fundamental law. When that instrument is completed and commends itself to the good sense of the people, and that people select their best men to legislate under it, then, and only then, will Reform be accomplished.

A Cabinet of Huntingdon County Minerals.

HORATIO G. FISHER, Esq., *Chairman Huntingdon County Agricultural Society. Dear Sir:*—I beg leave to suggest, for your consideration, that the citizens of the several townships of this county, be respectfully invited to send you specimens of minerals from their respective townships, viz: iron ore, coal, glass, sands, porcelain and fire clays, lime stone, slates, building and ornamental stone, &c., &c., with which to form *four cabinets of Huntingdon county minerals*; one for the use of your association to be placed in the charge of the Clerk or Commissioners of this county, together with printed description of the several specimens, and a county map with figures to designate the locality of each of these, to which strangers and citizens may have access. Also similar cabinets, one for the State Cabinet, another for Congress, and another for the *Centennial Celebration*, to form the nucleus of a National Mineral Cabinet, accessable to visitors from Europe and elsewhere.

On the 18th of April, 1866, I had prepared and sent to New York, for use of a Congress of business men, called to meet at Cooper Institute, samples and printed description of some of the ores, &c., &c., of the Aughwick Valley, Huntingdon Co., Pa. My letter to this Congress, published in the New York *Herald*, was the only report made from that Congress, although the published call was signed by some two hundred distinguished and influential citizens of several states. The object to bring capitalists and manufacturers into more intimate relations with owners of mineral lands, etcetera.

The project was proper, and the intention deserving consideration, perhaps the error was in commencing at the mouth instead of the fountain head, the (Mountain Range) from whence our mineral river rises and flows towards the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Your Centennial Mineral Exhibition presided over by Professor Lesslie, (Pennsylvania's distinguished and competent Geologist,) aided by effecient essayists would enable visitors from Europe and elsewhere, to realize the extent, versality, and value, of our national mineral wealth—what the exchange is to the merchant and the Library to the compiler of History, such will be to manufacturers, capitalists, and the devotee of science, your County, Municipal, State, National and Centennial Cabinets of Minerals. All of which is respectfully submitted for your and public consideration by your humble servant,

JOHN DOUGHERTY.

Mt. Union, April 26th, 1873.

From Orbisonia.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—I had not thought of writing you for some time, but grandfather thinks I should write to you frequently, says that is the way he learned to write for a paper. Mr. Editor, I see some one signing himself Jas. S. P. in the last issue of the JOURNAL, does a little injustice to our town. He says: "we saw the muddiest, dirty, filthy, streets and sidewalks we have met with in all our travels Have the citizens of Orbisonia no pride in their town?" Now what your correspondent remarks about our streets are in a measure true; he should consider that it is impossible to keep streets in order while we have so many new buildings going up; just let him wait till we have our buildings completed and we will show him, that our streets and side walks will compare favorably with any town in the county. Nothing of special interest has occured here since I wrote you before. Grandfather still reads the *Globe* and wonders that so few seem to appreciate its merits. Last night after reading it to a late hour, he laid down his spectacles and talked a long time about the Professor; said he had done so much for the Soldiers' Orphans; had spent so much time teaching the way of life; he said he had often prayed with them and for them, and that he had not stood like the index board pointing the way, but by a *consistent, upright, christian life*, he had, like the good Shepherd, walked before them, leading them in the straight and narrow way, saying "this is the way walk ye in it." He thought it would never be known to the judgment day the amount of good he had done those poor orphans. Here the conversation ended; grandfather said his prayers and went to bed. But he got up in the morning with a downcast look. I saw at once there was something wrong, I said: "O grandfather what is the matter?' 'Oh, alas! alas!' said he, 'I had a dream last night that troubles me." His trouble was not like Nebuchadnezzer's; he had not forgotten the dream, neither did he want an interpretation; he thought he knew too well its meaning. It was some time before I could get him to tell his dream. Finally he said: "I dreamed that I died and went to Heaven, and while there, many of my friends and acquaintances were admitted to that holy place; some that I never expected to see there, and while I enjoyed myself perfectly, still I longed for the time when my much esteemed friend, the Professor, would be admitted to that Blissful place, where we should meet to part no more. Finally, I thought the Professor came, in company with several others, and when they knocked for admittance I supposed the gates would be opened wide for their reception, but to my utter astonishment the Master refused to let them in. Then I thought I heard the Professor say, I have preached the Gospel to thy people, I have been a true friend to the orphan and widow, and in thy name I have done many good works,' to which the Master replied, 'depart from me ye workers of iniquity, I never knew you.' With the close of this awful sentence, I awoke and found it was a dream." Now, Mr. Editor, I have been trying to persuade grandfather that it is only a dream, but it don't do any good. He says his dreams alway come true, and he thinks Heaven would be rather a dull place without the Professor. Poor grandfather, I pity him. But he is reading the *Globe* again, and I hope he will forget his dream. As this letter is already longer than I intended it to be, I will now close. Truly, yours,

PETER CROMWELL.

P. S.—It is said, from reliable sources, that a man near Maddensville, this county, had his feet frozen quite as bad as Pierce's and cured them without calling on a doctor, by using a poultice made of Slippery Elm bark pounded in water. Grandfather says as frozen feet have become rather dangerous these latter days, he thinks this cure should be published as it might not only save life, but money, too, in our county taxes. P. C.

Orbisonia, May 7, 1873.

From Shirleysburg.

MR. EDITOR:—Since our last letter to the JOURNAL, John Logan has appeared twice in the columns of the *Globe*; once as the veritable John himself, and latterly his amanuensis under the caption of *Captain Jack, Jr.*, a name well suited to the writer. The latter gentleman makes a gallant defence of Poor House affairs, don't he? He goes on to say that I have a diploma from some Eclectic College, &c. Well, Jack, I admit that I have a diploma from the Eclectic Medical College, of Pennsylvania. Said College is not defunct; never was found guilty of selling diplomas by any Legislature; has had more students the last session, just closed, than ever it had before; I got my diploma by hard study and perseverance, as I got everything else. It is true I differ in my views in regard to therapeutics, from the majority of Physicians in this county, but have had my peculiar ideas treated with respect by them, and so far, my intercourse with them has been of the most friendly character. There are persons who deride everything that is opposed to their opinions. The same in medicine as religion. I know a man that took his wife away from the Methodist church because she was seeking religion there, and we are very much mistaken if it was not "Jack, Jr." If I were in the place of John Logan and Jack, I would have a special investigation, and see where we got our diploma, how we got it, and where; also, how we procured the honorary degree, which was conferred on us last Spring by the American University. Perhaps that was also bought. I now have in my possession a card from the Dean of the College, where I took my degree, explaining some of Logan & Co's. questions, which I will publish in a few days. Jack says they do not employ anybody but *emminent* physicians at the Poor house. All hail! Eminent! Who would have thought it? We thought anybody would do. We believe Dr. G. W. Thompson could certify to the eminence (?) of one of the late ones. Do you really think, John, that you can take the eyes of the people off of Poor House affairs by writing personal articles in regard to me? If so, we pity your ignorance, and will allow you all the comfort you may derive from it. It must be a soothing panacea to you, judging from the number of times you repeat the same thing. Can you not get something new? How about our private character, is there nothing there? When you were canvassing Clearfield county for evidence of mal-practice, &c., could you not find something? We had numerous Surgical cases. A year's practice as a young physician ought to have afforded you something. Too bad, John. How about Dr. Baird, is he a quack too, that you send to Orbisonia for a physician? Has there been no mal-practice at the Poor House within the last year? How about the Stewart horse? Has the horse been used any since you got it? Has it Ring-bone? Did not Mr. Smith, while Director, in violation of law, sell the county Shoats to the amount of $3000? Did you not think you had us "dried up?" How about your temperance vote? Don't vote either way, and then talk about honesty and principle. Bosh! Now, John, you can proceed with your Diplomas, bogus M. D's, &c. We will perhaps show, if necessary, how you care for some of the afflicted paupers, by creditable witnesses.

Yours, &c.,

ANTI-JOHN.

Shirleysburg, Pa., May, 9, 1873.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the JOURNAL by Henry & Co.

HUNTINGDON PA., May 13, 1873.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
BUTTER	$	30
COFFEE, O. G. Java	26	28
" Maricaibo	21@24	22@25
" Rio, choice	24@26	28
" Rio, good	23@26	26
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maricaibo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		32
" Rio, good, "		25
EGGS		15
FLOUR, white wheat		10 50
" red wheat	9 25 to 9 50	
WHEAT, white, per bush	1 80 to 1 90	
" red, "	1 70 to 1 80	
RYE		75
CORN		50
OATS		35
MOLASSES, Port Rico		60
" New Orleans		1 00
SUGAR, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	16
" A	15 7 lbs for	1 00
" extra C	14 7 lbs for	95
" yellow C	12 7 lbs for	85
" brown	12 7 lbs for	75
TEA, Young Hyson	65@1 25	1 20
" Gunpowder, fine	65@80	90
" Gunpowder, finest	1 15@1 50	1 70
" Imperial, fine	55@80	90
" Imperial, finest	1 00@1 20	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 10
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@70	70
" Oolong, finest	85@1 25	1 40
" Souchong, fine	60@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 75
SYRUP, silver drip	1 00	1 20
" Crystal	1 35	1 50
" diamond drips	95	1 10
" extra golden	80	90
" bee hive	70	70
" best baking	55	60
Potatoes		50
Buckwheat		60

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12, 1873.

Bark moves slowly at $32.00 per ton for No. 1 quercitron. Tanner's bark is nominal.

In Cloverseed nothing doing to fix prices. Timothy is quoted at $4.25@4.37½, and Flaxseed at $2.25.

The Flour market is exceedingly quiet, and there is very little inquiry except to supply the immediate wants of the home consumers. About 200 barrels City Mills sold on private terms and 600 barrels in lots at $4.75@5.75 for superfine; $5.75@6.75 for extras; $7.50@7.75 for Iowa and Wisconsin extra family; $8@8.20 for Minnesota do. do.; $8.25@9.25 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $8.50@9.50 for Ohio and Indiana do. do., and $9.75@11.50 for fancy brands, as in quality. Rye flour sells at $4.52½. In corn meal no sales.

There is some inquiry for wheat of prime quality, but common grades are not wanted. Prices are unchanged. Sales of 3000 bushels red at $1.95@2; amber at $1.98@2.05; and white at $2.10. Rye is nominal. Corn is in moderate request, and 4,000 bushels sold at 64@65c for yellow, and 64 for mixed. Oats are quiet at 51@52c for white, and 48@59c for mixed. In Barley and Malt no sales.

CATTLE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, May 12, 1873.

Beef Cattle—With a somewhat larger supply this week than last, and but little anticipation of much else than a home demand, the market opened quite sluggishly, and maintained the same condition to the end. Prices a full ½c ₱ lb lower throughout the list, while at the same time the quality was much better than the very fair run of last week's offerings.

Prices to-day for Beef Cattle ranged as follows: Best beeves at $6a7.37; that generally rated first quality $5.25a6; medium or good fair quality $4.50a5.25; ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows $0.00a0.00; inferior and lowest grades of cattle $0.00a0.00; general average of the market to-day $6.00; extreme range of prices $3.50a7.27. Most of the sales were from $5.50 to $6.00 ₱ 100 lbs. Of the receipts 274 head came from Ohio, 41 from Maryland, 65 from Virginia, 387 from Illinois, 443 from Pennsylvania, 73 from Tennessee—total receipts for the 1297 head, against 1150 head last week.

Sheep and Lambs—The receipts of Sheep were much larger than last week, and prices barely maintained, in view of a moderate demand from Washington and the eastern markets. We quote sheared sheep at 5a6½c and wool at 6a6½c ₱ lb, gross, with few of the latter in market and demand light. Lambs are in moderate demand at $3a5.50 ₱ head. Receipts this week 3025 head, against 2174 last week and 8564 head same time last year.

Hogs—The receipts are again on the increase this week, and prices scarcely as firm as they were at the close of our last report. The market closes now without any clear indications of a change for higher or lower quotations, which will be manifested only when further is developed as to future receipts. We quote fair to good corn-fed Hogs at $7.75a8.25, and still-fed at $7.25a7.62½ ₱ 100 lbs net. Receipts this week 9829 head, against 8229 last week and 6848 head same time last year.

Marriages.

STEARNES—WASHINGTON.—On the 6th inst., by the Rev. G. W. Zahniser, Mr. Charles Stearnes, of Belvidere, New Jersey, to Miss Jennie Washington, of Washington, D. C.

HOFFMAN—MONTZ.—On the 8th inst., in Huntingdon, by the Rev. A. G. Dole, Mr. John Hoffman to Miss Kate Montz, all of this county.

ENYEART—JOHNS.—On the 6th inst., by the Rev. W. Prideaux, Mr. Benjamin F. Enyeart to Miss Sarah M. Johns, all of this county.

ALTMAN—HOPP.—March 18th, at the Franklin House, by the Rev. S. M'Henry, Mr. Otho Altman, of Petersburg, to Miss Lavina Hopp, of Huntingdon.

BRENNAMAN—OSWALT.—On the 24th ult., by the same, Mr. Rudolph Brennaman to Miss Annie Oswalt.

SMITH—MORNINGSTAR.—On the 29th ult., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the same, Mr. C. W. Smith to Miss Annie Morningstar, all of this place.

Deaths.

GARNER.—On the 3d inst., near Marklesburg, Mrs. Elizabeth Garner, aged 54 years, 7 months and 10 days.

New Advertisements.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
NOTICE TO SPECIAL-TAX PAYERS.

The law of December 24, 1872, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment, which renders him liable to

SPECIAL TAX,

to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business,

A STAMP

denoting the payment of said Special Tax before commencing business.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco, and on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000	500 00
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
and for each still or worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first-class, (more than two horses)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class, (2 horses)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class, (1 horse)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class, (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Special-tax Payers throughout the United States are reminded that they must make application to the Collector (or Deputy Collector) of their respective districts, and procure the proper stamp for the Special-tax Year, commencing May 1, 1873, without waiting for further notice.

SAMUEL J. ROYER,
Collector Internal Revenue, 17th District, Penna.

Application may also be made to, and stamps procured of

FRANK W. STEWART,
May7-3t. Huntingdon, Pa.

NEW MEAT MARKET,
ON RAILROAD STREET.

Fresh BEEF,
VEAL,
MUTTON,
CURED MEATS

and everything in our line, constantly on hand.

ADAM SHMEARMAN,
LOUIS BENKERT.

Huntingdon, April 30

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

KEEPING VEGETABLES.

We often hear complaints that potatoes and other vegetables do not keep well; the fault is not in the season or the vegetables, but in the way in which they are stored and kept. Go through the markets and examine the vegetables brought in by the best market gardners, and it will rarely be found that they fail in keeping these things in the best manner. Take even celery that may is difficult to keep good, and it is brought into market every day as crisp and fine as when freshly dug from the field in autumn, and what is true of this is true of every other variety of vegetable that it is possible to keep. Now every person at all familiar with roots knows perfectly well that they cannot be exposed for any length of time to the atmosphere without injury. The potato becomes green and salvy. The beet, parsnip and turnip wither and lose their value. All roots should at least be kept in a dark cellar; a damp one is preferable to a very dry one, and coolness is indispensable. We have kept potatoes and roots well by placing the same in a barrel or cask, shaking sand among them, thus excluding light and air. Vegetables cannot be kept good in a cellar where there is a furnace, and a portion of the cellar should be partitioned off with brick for that purpose.

It is a poor plan, if it can be avoided, to keep many vegetables in a house cellar, for the exhalations from such decaying matter must be injurious to health. Cabbages can be kept well outside covered with sea weed, leaves, hay, or any such stuff that will exclude the frost. A good barn cellar is the best place to keep roots in quantity that are to be used for the cattle, and we often wonder more farmers do not realize the importance of building such a place. Fruit should be kept in a cool, dark place. The cooler the better if the frost does not get in. We believe in raising vegetables and in keeping them in as good condition as possible for use, but in order to do this care must be exercised. Keep them as nearly in the same condition as when they were harvested as possible.—*Congregationalist.*

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

The subject of paramount importance now agitating the public mind, is that of the transportation of farm products. In this connection, the following letter, written by Josiah Quincy, of Mass., to the President of the Illinois Farmer's Association, in regard to government control of railroads, will be read with interest:

"I have just received your favor of the 19th inst. I am much obliged to you for the information you give me concerning the anti-monopoly movement at the West. You do me the honor to ask my views of what had best be done for the common interest. The first step is to diffuse information, and to draw attention to the subject. The next is to have a national organization of those who are interested in reducing the cost of transportation. The railroads resemble a regular army, with skillful officers and a full commissariat. The people are like a disorganized mob, that has no concentration of action. Until they have that they are powerless. My own opinion is that ultimately there will be great freight railroads connecting the distant West and the interior with the Atlantic; that the road-bed and the stations will belong to the government; that individuals or associations will be permitted to put their own cars and locomotives upon it under strict regulations as to speed, which should not exceed eight miles an hour, paying such a toll as would give six per cent. on the actual cost, and keep the road-bed and stations in repair. As there would be no necessity to go upon sidings to make way for express trains, the transportation would be about as rapid, and far more certain, than at present. On such a road prices would be reduced by competition, and the amount of capacity for carriage would be enormous, amounting to millions of tons annually. Such is my individual opinion as to what will ultimately take place. As before stated, the first step is for thinking men to decide what had best be done, so as to do justice to the capital fairly invested in railroads, and yet protect the interest of the people."

REMEDY FOR CORNS.

When a young man, says a correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, I used to be very much annoyed by those painful excrescences called "corns," on the toes and feet, until I was told of a very simple but effectual remedy for them by some person. It was to bathe the feet in tepid water to soften them; then pare them off very closely with a sharp knife; then rub in well green peach-tree leaves; when, after continuing the rubbing once or twice a day, the corns will entirely disappear, and not return, without the cause which first occasioned them. I have often tried the remedy, and never yet found it to fail. It seems to be the prussic acid in the peach-tree leaves that takes them away.

WATERING MILK.—The Michigan Legislature has passed an act which prohibits and punishes the infamous crime of watering milk. The law imposes a fine of from ten to one hundred dollers or imprisonment for ninety days in default of payment for the offence.

HENS should never be kept in the same quarters with turkeys, peafowls, Guinea hens, or ducks, because they worry and annoy each other; and ducks get dirty sitting under the hens. Birds of a feather should flock together.

Miscellaneous.

GREAT DISCOVERY!
KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Caronic Diarrhœa, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach or intestines, such as Constipations, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture. Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE and free from Alcoholic Stimulants and all injurious ingredients, and are pleasant in taste and smell, mild in their operations, will remove impurities from the body, and give health and vigor to the frame.

KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

This truly valuable Tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensible as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic.

Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKLE Sole Proprietor. Depot 259 North 9th street, Philadelphia.

ASK FOR KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE Oy. IRON AND TAKE NO OTHER.

If your Druggist has it not, enclose $1.00 to'sil Address, and the medicine, with advice fremay follow by next express train to you. ma 15fw

$100 REWARD for a case of Neuralgia or Rheumatism of any form whatever, (considered curable) that *Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup* will not cure—warranted uninjurious, and a physician's prescription used inwardly.

Five thousand dollars reward offered to the proprietors of any Medicine for Rheumatism and Neuralgia able to produce one-fourth as many genuine living cures made within the same length of time as Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rhumatic Remedy.

Two thousand dollars reward offered to any person proving Jos. P. Fitler, M. D. to be other than a graduate of the celebrated University of Pennsylvania in 1835, and Prof. of Chemistry.—treating Rheumatism specially for 39 years.

One thousand dollars reward to any Chemist, Physician, or others able to discover Iodide of Potassa, Colchicum, Mercury, or anything injurious to the system in Dr. Fitler's Rhumatic Syrup.

Twenty-eight thousand five hundred certificates or testimonials of cure, including Rev. C. H. Ewing, Media, Pennsylvania; Rev. Joseph Bogee, Falls of Schuylkill, Philadelphia; the wife of Rev. J. B. Davis, Hightstown, New Jersey; Rev. Thomas Murphy, Frankford, Philadelphia, and thousands of others, if space permitted

Two hundred and fifty dollars reward for the name of any warranted preparation for Rhematism and Neuralgia sold under a similar legal guarantee, setting forth the exact number of bottles to cure or return the amount paid for same to the patient in case of failure to cure.

A full description of cases requiring guaranties must be forwarded by letter to Philadelphia. The guarantee, signed and stating quantity of cures, will be returned by mail, with advice and instructions, without any charge. Address all letters to DR. FITLER, No. 45 South 4th street. No other Remedy is offered on such terms. Get a circular on the various forms of Rheumatism. also Blank aplications for guarantee, gratis of the special agent, JOHN READ, Huntingdon, Pa [sept.11,72-1y

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR!

Ten years of a public test has proved Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar to have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered to the public. It is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, and unequaled for disease of the

THROAT AND LUNGS,

performing the most remarkable cures. It effectually cures all COUGHS and COLDS. It has cured so many cases of

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS,

that it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints. For

PAINS IN THE BREAST, SIDE OR BACK, GRAVEL OR KIDNEY DISEASE,

disease of the Urinary Organs, Jaundice, or any Liver Complaint it has no equal.

It is also a superior Tonic, restores the Appetite, strengthens the System, restores the Weak and Debilitated, causes the Food to Digest, removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion, prevents Malarious Fevers, Gives tone to your System.

AND IRON

That Pale, Yellow, Sickly Looking Skin is changed to one of freshness and health. Those

Diseases of the Skin, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches and Eruptions are removed. Scrofula, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes, White Swelling, Ulcers, Old Sores

or any kind of Humor rapidly dwindle and disappear under its influence. In fact it will do you more good, and cure you more speedily than any and all other preparations combined. What is it?

IT IS NATURE'S OWN RESTORER!

A soluble oxyd of iron combined with the medicinal properties of Poke Root divested of all disagreeable qualities. It will cure any CHRONIC or LONG STANDING DISEASE whose real or direct cause is

BAD BLOOD, RHEUMATISM, PAINS IN LIMBS OR BONES, CONSTITUTION BROKEN DOWN

by Mercurial or other poisons, are all cured by it. For SYPHILIS, or SYPHITRIALTAINT, there is nothing equal to it. A trial will prove it. Ask for

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.

S. S. SMITH, Agent.
Huntingdon, Pa.
Dec.17,72-1y.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
(Formerly with H. T. HELMBOLD.)

KEARNEY'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, is the only known Remedy for Brights Disease and has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given, Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and inflamation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitution of both Sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Loss of power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Flushing of the Body, Eruption of the Face, Palid Countenance, Lassitude of the System, etc.

Used by persons in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains, bed-wetting in children.

In many affections peculiar to ladies, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy—As in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus state of the Uterus, Leucorhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent Physicians and Midwives for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes and all ages.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Cures Diseases Arising from Imprudences, Habits of Dissipation, etc., in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, Allaying Pain and Inflamation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous matter.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

$1.00 per bottle or six bottles for $5.00, delivered to any address, secure from observation. Sold by druggists everywhere. Prepared by

KEARNEY & CO., 104 Duane St., N. Y., to whom all letters for information should be addressed. Feb.5,1873–1y

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800 PAGES AND 250 ENGRAVINGS.

L startling expose of Medical Humbugs of the past and present. It ventilates Quacks, Imposters, Travelling Doctors, Patent Medicine Venders, Noted Female Cheats, Fortune Tellers and Mediums, and gives interesting accounts of Noted Physicians and Naratives of their lives. It reveals startling secrets and instructs all how to avoid the ills which flesh is heir to. We give exclusive territory and liberal commissions. For circulars and terms anddress the publishers, J. B. BURR & HYDE, Hartford, Conn., or Chicago, Ill.

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UNCIVILIZED RACES
OF MEN
IN ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

Being a Comprehensive Account of their Manners and Customs, and of all their Physical Social, Mental, Moral and Religious Characteristics.

By REV. J. G. WOOD, M. A., F. L. S.
500 Engravings, 1500 Super Royal Octovo Pages,
In Two Volumes, or Two Volumes in One.

Agents are making over $100 per week in sellin this work. An early application will secure a choice of territory. For terms address the pub lishers, J. B. BURR & HYDE, Hartford, Conn., or Chicago, Ill. 1jan73-1y.

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Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after March 23, 1873, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Accom.	UP TRAINS. Mail	STATIONS.	DOWN TRAINS. Accom.	DOWN TRAINS. Mail
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 6 00	LE 7 45	Huntingdon	AR 8 25	AR 4 00
6 05	7 50	Long Siding	8 20	3 55
6 17	8 05	McConnellstown	8 10	3 45
6 25	8 17	Pleasant Grove	8 02	3 35
6 40	8 30	Marklesburg	7 45	3 20
6 55	8 45	Coffee Run	7 32	3 07
7 03	8 55	Rough and Ready	7 23	2 57
7 12	9 05	Cove	7 13	2 47
7 18	9 08	Fishers Summit	7 10	2 45
7 30	9 20	Saxton	6 55	2 27
7 50	9 40	Riddlesburg	6 35	2 10
7 58	9 47	Hopewell	6 25	2 02
8 12	10 02	Pipers Run	6 11	1 47
8 30	10 17	Tatesville	5 55	1 32
8 40	10 20	Bloody Run	5 45	1 20
8 45	10 35	Mount Dallas	5 40	1 15
9 20	11 08	BEDFORD	5 00	12 44

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 9 25	LE 0	Saxton	2 15	AR 6
9 40	3	Coalmont	2 00	3
9 45	4	Crawford	1 55	2
AR 9 55	AR 6	Dudley	1 45	L 0
		Broad Top City		

G. F. GAGE, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD Mail	WESTWARD Cincinnati Express	WESTWARD Passenger Way	WESTWARD Mixed Train	STATIONS.	EASTWARD Harrisburg Accom.	EASTWARD Mail	EASTWARD Philadelphia Express
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 07	2 58	11 32	10 41	N. Hamilton	10 02	4 54	11 59
5 14	3 03	11 40	10 55	Mt. Union	9 55	4 46	11 53
5 22	3 09	11 48	11 10	Mapleton	9 47	4 38	11 47
5 31	3 15	11 56	11 26	Mill Creek	9 41	4 30	11 40
5 45	3 25	12 10	11 50	HUNTINGDON	9 29	4 15	11 29
6 04	3 40	12 31	12 20	Petersburg	9 16	4 00	11 16
6 14	3 48	12 42	12 32	Barree	9 09	3 51	11 09
6 21	3 54	12 50	12 40	Spruce Creek	9 03	3 45	11 04
6 33	4 05	1 07	1 00	Birmingham	8 50	3 32	10 54
6 43	4 12	1 14	1 08	Tyrone	8 40	3 25	10 49
6 54	4 20	1 26	1 22	Tipton	8 30	3 15	10 42
7 00	4 25	1 33	1 30	Fostoria	8 25	3 07	10 37
7 05	4 28	1 38	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 22	3 03	10 34
7 11	4 45	2 00	2 00	Altoona	8 05	2 45	10 20
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 59 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 20 P. M.

A full description of cases requiring guaranties must be forwarded by letter to Philadelphia. The guarantee, signed and stating quantity of cures, will be returned by mail, with advice and instructions, without any charge. Address all letters to DR. FITLER, No. 45 South 4th street. No other Remedy is offered on such terms, Get a circular on the various forms of Rheumatism. also Blank aplications for guarantee, gratis of the special agent, JOHN READ, Huntingdon, Pa [sept.11,72-1y

The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.40 a m, and arrives in Altoona at 4.00 a m.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 27 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 39 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 55 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 3 25 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 4 45 A. M.

The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.41, a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.40 a m.

The Chicago Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 6.51 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg 10.20 p m.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 35 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 45 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 24 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 45 P. M.

The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.29 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 2.55 a m.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after November 25, 1872, all trains will run as follows:

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	FAST LINE.	ERIE MAIL.
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Harrisburg, Leave	1 25	4 50	10 50
Harrisburg, Arrive			2 20
			P. M.
Williamsport, leave	6 45	ar 8 35	2 20
Elmira, arrive	10 30		le 5 20
Canandaigua,			ar 8 00
Rochester,			
Buffalo,			
Suspension Bridge,			
Niagara Falls,			

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	ACCOM'D'N.	FAST LINE.	MAIL.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	8 00	11 40	2 05
Baltimore, arrive	P. M. 12 15	P. M. 3 00	6 30
Washington, arrive			

ALFRED R. FISKE.
Nov. 5, 1872. General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD
BEDFORD DIVISION.

On and after Monday, March 31st, 1873, Passenger Trains on this Division, will run Daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Westward MIXD	Leave Westward AC'M.	Leave Westward MAIL.	STATIONS.	Leave Eastward MAIL.	Leave Eastward AC'M.	Leave Eastward MIXD
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
.....	6.00	7.45	Huntingdon	4.10	8.25	.....
11.25	8.50	10.40	Mt. Dallas	1.10	5.30	9.50
12.15	9.20	11.08	AR. LE	12.44	5.00	9.00
.....	A. M.		BEDFORD		A. M.	
12.40	6.20	11.12	LE AR	12.40	5.45	8.50
1.21	6.48	11.40	Mann's Choice	12.12	5.15	7.40
1.47	7.06	11.56	Buffalo Mills	11.56	4.59	7.06
2.38	7.45	12.35	Bridgeport	11.20	4.23	6.00
3.35	8.17	1 07	State Line	10.42	3.45	5.00
.....	8.30	1.20	Mt Savage Junc	10.30	3.30	.....
.....	8.45	1.35	CUMBERLAND	10.05	3.05	.....
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.

Connects at Bridgeport with Connellsvill R. R at Mt. Savage Junc. with Cumberland & Penn'a R. R., and at Cumberland with Balt. & Ohio R. R.

WM. H. BROWN.
Supt. Bedford Div.

READING RAIL ROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 2TH, 1872.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 5.30, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 1.35, 3.50 and 9.45 p. m. respectively.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. 12.50 and 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.45 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 5.30 and 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p.m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 7.50, 10.35 a. m., and 4.00 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.50 and 5.30 p. m. and, Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 2.10, 4.35 and 8.50 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting at Reading with train on East Penna. Railroad returning leaves Pottsville at 4.35 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 6.00, 8.05 and 9.10 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 6.00 and 11.02 a. m., Ashland at 7.18 a. m. and 12.20 p. m., Mahanoy City at 7.35 a. m. and 12.34 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.05 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Pottsville Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 6.00 a. m., passes Reading at 7.40 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.15 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m., passes Reading at 7.15 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.00 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a. m., returning, leave Philadelphia (Ninth and Green,) at 4.30 p. m

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.30 a. m. and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.; returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.00 p. m., and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.20 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.35 and 9.00 a. m. 2.55 and 5.40 p. m. returning, leave Green Lane at 6.15 a. m., 12.35 and 4.20 p. m. connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad Trains leave Phœnixville at 9.10 a. m., 3.10 and 5.50 p. m.; returning leave Byers at 6.35 a. m., 12.45 and 4.20 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad Trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.20, 6.25 and 7.15 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 6.00, 8.00 and 11.25 a. m. and 3.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. 2.40 and 5.33 p. m., returning leave Downingtown at 6.35 a. m., 12.20 and 5.40 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 5.30 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 5.55 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 10.15 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 7.30 a. m. for New York, and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
dec 2,72.] Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

Miscellaneous.

BEST THING IN THE WEST.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.
LANDS!

THREE MILLION ACRES

Situate in and near the Arkansas Valley, the Finest Portion of Kansas!

Eleven years' Credit. Seven per Cent. Interest. 22½ per cent. reduction to settlers who improve.

A FREE PASS TO LAND BUYERS!

THE Facts about this Grant are—Low Prices, Long Credit, and a Rebate to settlers of nearly one-fourth; a Rich Soil, and Splendid Climate; short and mild wintors; early planting, and no wintering of stock; plenty of rainfall, and just at the right season; Coal, stone and brick on the line; Cheap rates on coal, lumber, etc.; no lands owned by speculators; Homesteads and Pre-emptions now abundant; a first-class Railroad on the line of a great Through Route: Products will pay for Land and Improvements.

It is the best opportunity ever offered to the public, through the recent completion of the road. For circulars and general information, address

A. E. TOUZALIN,
Manager Land Dep't,
Topeka, Kansas.

D. CALDWELL, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa.
22jan3m.

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office, at Philadelphia prices

Pianos.

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PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR
SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,
THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED
WOODEN
AGRAFFE.
THE
COMPOUND
REST
PLANK.
THE
FULL
IRON
FRAME.
AND THE
SUSTAINING
IRON
BAR.

A FEW REASONS
WHY THE
ARION PIANO
IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS.

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE
VOX JUBILANT
AND
VOX HUMANA.
THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)* We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give our personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction,

Send your orders to
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. 7th Street,
no15 Philadelphia, Pa.

Dry-Goods and Groceries.

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FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

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Manufacturers of

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS
March 8, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
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BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifll

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.
Jan. 18, '71.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING
CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles *too* numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.
Jan. 4, '71.

BEE HIVE GROCERY,
No. 111, 4th street, Huntingdon, Pa.

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."
N. B. CORBIN

Has just received a varied assortment of articles usually found in a first-class GROCERY.

BAKERY.

I still continue to carry on my Bakery, and am at all times prepared to supply

BREAD, CAKES AND PIES.

at reasonable prices.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

In connection with my other business I have commenced the manufacture of Candies, and am prepared to supply country dealers with both FANCY and COMMON at as low rates as they can be purchased outside of the Eastern Cities. If you want to save money, Make your purchases at this establishment.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! TOYS!!!!

This department is complete and embraces everything in the Toy line from a Jumping Jack to an Elephant.
Jan.17,1872.

Miscellaneous.

J. E. SMUCKER. PHILIP BROWN.

SMUCKER & BROWN,

Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Furniture, beg leave to inform the TRADE and Public generally, that they have consolidated their Store on Hill street with the Steam Furniture Factory, lately owned by J. M. Wise & Son, and propose by their increased facilities to offer every advantage to the Trade, and all desiring

FURNITURE.

They have the Finest

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS

Ever brought to this county, in style and quality to suit the wants of all.

ALSO
BUREAUS, EXTENSION TABLES, MARBLE TOP AND DINING TABLES, COMMON MAPLE AND ASH BEDSTADS, FANCY WALNUT BEDSTEADS, SOFAS, CHAIRS AND ROCKERS, CANE SEATED CHAIRS, WOOD SEAT and SPLINT BOTTOM CHAIRS.

The above in all the varieties that may be wanted. Also

HALL STANDS,
LOOKING GLASSES,
BRACKETS AND
WALL BRACKETS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

They also keep on hand a large assortment of

METALLIC COFFINS,

and are prepared to attend funerals either in town or county, at reasonable rates.

Salesroom, No. 618 Hill street, Smith's new building; Factory, 613 and 615 Mifflin street Huntingdon, Pa mar20,'72

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description and turned work in all its varieties. Their mill being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address
T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.
Jan. 4, '71.

LUKE REILLY.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BREAD, CAKES, PIES, CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

WM. WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, &C.,
HUNTINGDON, PA
PLASTER PARIS CORNICES, MOULDINGS, &C.
ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS.

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of
BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.
Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(*West end of the Diamond*)

HUNTINGDON. PA.

Customer work made to order. in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.
Jan. 4, '71.

GOOD FITS!

SHOEMAKING!

We manufacture to order all kinds of Ladies' and Gents' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., of the best material the market produces, and at the shortest possible notice. Persons from the country can be accommodated with our own manufacturing by giving a few hours notice.

All kinds of repairing neatly done.

For past favors accept our sincere thanks.

D. HERTZLER & BRO.,
403 Allegheny St.,
Opposite B. T. Depot
juue26tf Huntingdon, Pa,

Insurance.

CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
ASSETTS, $4,505,245 29.

This company is altogether Mutual, and one of the most liberal and successful companies in the country. The surplus is divided annually amongst the policy-holders. Its premiums are as low, and its dividends as large,